REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR THE YEAR

1882–83.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR 1882---83,

BY

J. B. LYALL, Esq., B. C. S.,
Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report details and figures are given for the official year 1882—83 in regard to Administration and Revenue Departments, and for the calendar year 1882 in regard to Judicial, Jail and Police Departments. The chapters for standard reference have also been re-written, the decade having ended and the census having been completed.

As the Province of Coorg consists of a single District, the general summary of the year's administration, which is required to be given in Part I of the report, will be made as brief as possible.

No changes in the system of administration occurred in the year under report, but in pursuance of the general scheme for the equalization of the pay of uncovenanted officers, the pay of the Subedars and Parpattegars was generally increased: this has been a most useful reform, as their pay was previously most inadequate, and consequently objection could not be taken to their engaging in speculations and investments hardly compatible with a proper performance of their official duties.

2. The same small permanent and temporary Survey establishments remained entertained. Judging by numbers only the work done was smaller than in the previous year, but it was enough to fully occupy the men. There is in fact much complaint by applicants for land with regard to the great delay which occurs in the making of surveys. In map plotting and compilation considerable progress was made.

3. The Commissioner made his annual "Jamabandi" or rent roll tours and reported the results for each taluk.

The area of new fields taken up and old relinquished was insignificant: there is now little land left in Coorg which is fit for the growth of rice or other cereals. The coffee estates are on a separate rent roll kept at the District head-quarters. No forest lands were sold to form new coffee estates in the year. Planters are now from experience more particular as to situation and aspect and less good land is available. Moreover the advance of the industry has for the time been checked by the losses suffered by many planters in recent years. Some old coffee estates or portions thereof were resigned and more resignations are apprehended. The assessment of coffee lands for the year is given in Statement I. E.—2 at Rs. 1,43,744 as compared with Rs. 1,46,448 in the previous year. It is to be feared that an era of decrease of coffee land revenue is commencing. The land revenue instalments were revised with a view to simplification and reduction of number. The reduction made is very small. The instalments were already very late (*i. e.* long after the harvest) and in this respect no material change has been made. One curious feature is that the different instalments for the same harvest fall in two revenue years: this is somewhat inconvenient in matters of account.

4. Five Acts came into force within the year. The policy of applying to Coorg some of the Acts extended to the Province within the year is perhaps questionable: they are said to be beyond the present powers of comprehension not only of the litigants but of the courts.

5. The constitution and strength of the Police remained unaltered; the duties of the small regular force were, as before, mainly confined to certain towns, most police functions in the rural tracts being performed by the jamma ryots. The force has since been reorganized and much increased in strength, a measure which was quite necessary to secure fair efficiency.

6. No change was made in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice. The statistics would imply a considerable increase of crime, but from inquiry, the result of trials and reports received, it would appear that false or frivolous accusations were unusually numerous, and that the Police took up some cases unnecessarily. The real increase of crime, if any, was not large enough to be noticed in the country. Though the number of cases tried was so large, they seem to have been promptly disposed of, and no witnesses were detained beyond the second day. The number of breach of contract cases under Act XIII of 1859 was large. The planters complain that they lose heavily by embezzlement of advances by labor contractors, and that the Act is no sufficient protection. The fact is that the contractors become demoralized by a system of profuse and incautious advances.

7. The reconstruction of the jail, commenced some years ago, was completed in the year under report; but as the number of prisoners was above the average, they could not be kept properly apart according to classes, and room for work-shops was deficient. There are luckily Government buildings adjacent to the jail which can be utilized, now that there is room in the Fort for the location of some of the offices. The state of health of the prisoners was generally good, the rather high death rate notwithstanding. Their conduct also was generally orderly, and the number and nature of punishments for breach of discipline do not seem to call for remark. Compared with the previous year there was a reduction in the gross and net cost of prisoners per head of average strength, though the cost of rations remained about the same.

8. The work in the civil courts again increased: it was disposed of with promptitude; but some of the Subedars had more civil judicial work to perform than is compatible with the performance of their revenue duties. The number of processes issued was exceedingly large and the fees gave a large surplus. There was a considerable increase in the number of appeals, and the percentage of orders confirmed in appeal was not so large as it ought to be. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the lower civil courts in Coorg do not do their work very satisfactorily.

9. In last year's report it was noticed that the number of documents registered and value of property concerned had suddenly increased: this year the number was almost the same, but the value was less, and the percentage of expenditure to income therefore rose. The fall in value is not remarkable, as in the previous year some transfers of exceptionally large coffee estates took place.

10. The number of Municipalities remained five as before: only two of the committees, those of Mercara and Virarajendrapet, show much real activity. The North-West Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act XV of 1873 was extended to the Province in the year, but the old rules and bye-laws remained unchanged. In the report for 1881—82 the hope was expressed that improved administration and equalization of taxation would follow on a change of the law. But the new law leaves the initiation to the committees and if, as is the case of the minor municipalities, the leading men are satisfied with things as they are, and refuse to raise or even equalize the old light but uneven cesses which go to Municipal Funds, the law will not help towards progress. The total municipal income was a little less than that of the previous year.

11. In the month of January the Head-Quarters and Right-Wing of the 10th Regiment, M. N. I., were moved away, and Mercara has now ceased to be a Military Station.

12. There are no accurate returns of the area annually sown with cereal crops, but it does not vary much with the season. The area held from Government for such cultivation increased very slightly. The extraordinarily heavy rain-fall was favorable to the rice, which was a fine crop except where fields were injured by violent floods or land slips; but it was very fatal to the live-stock and to the successful cultivation of dry crops, the area of which is, however, always insignificant in Coorg. The prices of grain fell considerably. The rain-fall was also unfavorable to the coffee and the average yield throughout Coorg is estimated to have not been more than one-third of that of the previous year. The season was in fact one of loss to almost all the planters. The demand for cardamoms was small and the price somewhat lower even than in the previous year: nevertheless increased attention is being paid to the cultivation of this spice by European and native planters. The number of cinchona trees planted out was largely increased. Some owners of estates on which coffee has failed hope to make them pay by converting them into gardens growing cinchona, rubber, and other products. It is too early to calculate the chances of success. The experiments in growing cocoa are reported to have failed.

13. A proposal to substitute Act VII of 1878 for the present Forest law, Act VII of 1865, was submitted to the Government of India, and returned by them for reconsideration. Pending completion of survey of the ghat forests no addition has been made to the area of reserved or State forests. The boundaries and fire lines of all the eastern forests were completed, and increased establishments were employed for fire protection. There were no fires, but this degree of success was really due to accidents of rain-fall which arrested the drying of the forests. The area of the plantations was considerably increased. The surplus was Rs. 73,239 as compared to Rs. 40,506 in the previous year, and the ratio of charges to receipts fall to 46·90 per cent. This was principally due to large sales of sandalwood at high prices, but the revenue shows a general tendency to rise.

14. There is nothing to be said on the subjects of mines or manufactures. Trade was slack owing to the short crop of coffee and cardamoms. The leading Coorgs have very wisely started a temperance movement which is enforced by fines imposed by the caste brotherhood. This movement, and the want of cash due to reduced crops on native coffee estates, appear to have caused a marked diminution in the consumption of European spirituous liquors. The imports of salt, kerosine oil, and fish and bone-manure are said to be still increasing.

15. Progress during the year under Public Works was not satisfactory. This was no doubt in great part due to the heavy monsoon and the more than usual unhealthiness of the working season. Out of a total grant of Rs. 2,07,472 no less than 21 per cent, or Rs. 44,254 lapsed. The expenditure, however, was not below the average of previous years. The great difficulty which the Public Works Department has to contend with is in getting labor, for the execution of work in Coorg depends almost entirely on imported labor, and this with the best arrangements is only available at certain seasons and for limited periods. If the Executive Engineer shows any want of temper or judgment in dealing with the workmen, they desert the works or refuse to engage. A fair start was made with the bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur which was the principal work under construction; but sickness and desertion among the work-people delayed progress.

16. There is only one telegraph station in the Province. The receipts fell owing to the reduction of the tariff of charges, but the aggregate number of messages sent, received and in transit increased by 676.

Postal receipts fell slightly, which is attributed to the removal of the Military garrison from Mercara. The District Local Post has been improved during the year, but the want of accommodation for Post Offices, and the scarcity of village messengers is still felt.

17. The total Imperial demand for the year amounted to Rs. 7,37,762 or Rs. 25,653 more than in 1881—82. The balance outstanding was Rs. 2,43,361, which added to the demand raised the total amount for collection to Rs. 9,81,123. The actual realizations amounted to Rs. 7,68,361. In this account the demand and unrealized balance are both swollen by the system by which a large part of the land

revenue for the year is paid in instalments falling due in April and May of the following year. By the end of July 1883 as much as Rs. 1,65,524 had been collected in this manner, leaving a true balance of Rs. 49,238 only. The gross receipts on account of Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 7,74,681, or Rs. 1,20,205 more than in the year before. The net receipts, after deducting charges of collection, were Rs. 6,00,844. The expenditure on net income was Rs. 4,02,762, leaving a surplus on Imperial revenue of Rs. 1,98,082, as against Rs. 76,780 in the year before. The large surplus is not due to an increase in the actual revenue of the year, but chiefly to more prompt collections of the demand, and to the recovery of a sum of Rs. 43,837 over the demand, on account of an outstanding balance due by the former abkari contractor.

The amount collected under District Funds was Rs. 29,018 or Rs. 542 more than in the last year, leaving a small balance of Rs. 1,468 for collection. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 13,467, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,055 at the close of the year.

18. There were 2,798 births and 3,112 deaths registered in the year in place of 2,829 and 3,192 in the year before. The death rate is low being 17·46 per mille. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the dispensaries was in excess of that of the previous year. The mortality among in-patients was also greater by 3 per cent. The statistics generally indicate that the year was more than ordinarily unhealthy.

Vaccination shows a falling off both in the number operated on and in successful cases. But the previous year was remarkable for the great advance then made.

19. Education has made steady progress. The attendance rose from 3,233 to 3,385, the fees realized being Rs. 3,130 or Rs. 927 more than in last year. It is gratifying to observe that whereas the total number attending school, as compared with the entire population, is less than two per cent, the number of Coorgs proper under instruction amounts to 9 per cent. It is a fact that the Coorgs show a marked wish to secure education for their children.

20. Sir James D. Gordon, K. C. S. I., was Chief Commissioner from 1st to 30th April 1882, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., B. C. S., officiated as Chief Commissioner from 1st May to 4th December 1882, when Sir James Gordon returned from leave and resumed charge.

PART II.

I. PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

Situation and Boundaries.—The Province of Coorg occupies the summits and the eastern and western slopes of the Western Ghats within the degrees of north latitude 11°56′ and 12°50′ and east longitude 75°25′ and 76°14′. According to the most recent estimate of the Survey Department the area is computed at 1,583 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 60 and from west to east 40 miles. The Province is bounded on the north by the Madras District of South Canara and by the Manjarabad Taluk of the Hassan District of Mysore; on the south by the Wynaad Taluk of the Madras District of Malabar; on the west by South Canara and Malabar, and on the east by the Hassan and Mysore Districts of the Province of Mysore. On the west, north-west and south-west the boundary runs along the foot of the fine range known as the Western Ghats which overlooks the low lands of South Canara and Malabar. On the north and east there is no natural boundary with Mysore. It is true that the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers mark the line for some distance, but elsewhere the country merges imperceptably in the general table land of Mysore. On the south the Brahmagiri range of hills forms the line of division from the Wynaad.

2. From its elevation on the crest of the Western Ghats and from its being a mountainous well wooded, and well watered country, Coorg has not been inaptly termed an Indian Tyrol with the Black-forest added. Viewed from an eminence such as Kondangi-betta (elk-hill) the whole southern portion of the country presents the appearance of one great forest broken only by the long ridge of Siddesvarabetta and Maldare on the east near the Mysore border, by the Brahmagiri range to the south, and by the high ridge which forms the Mercara plateau to the north-west. In the extreme south-eastern portion of this forest tract there is a long stretch of dense forest which is here deciduous in character and contains valuable teak and honne trees: further inland the foliage changes to evergreen, largely intermixed with bamboo. It is the prevalence of the latter tree which has given the appellation of the "Bamboo" to the valuable tract of land 13 miles long by 13 broad, now forming in South Coorg a continuous succession of coffee estates. The virgin forest, which twenty years ago fell under the axe of the planter, has of late years been sufficiently replaced by trees of the *ficus* and *cedrela* variety which give the shade found to be needed for coffee cultivation.

3. Further north near Fraserpet where the Cauvery forms the eastern boundary, an open tract well cultivated with cereal crops extends for 4 miles along the Cauvery valley. Here the fields are hedged with the lanthana, a pretty shrub first introduced in 1863, which has unfortunately taken such a hold of the country that it overspreads most of the pasture land in this vicinity and all abandoned coffee estates elsewhere in Coorg. From this point the country rises rapidly for 14 miles to the Mercara and Somavarpet plateaus, the hill sides and valleys being richly wooded and all suitable land being planted with coffee. These high plateaus and the great range of the Western Ghats and the Brahmagiris have a general resemblance to the Nilgiris and other hill tracts of Southern India, the summits of the hills being covered with coarse grass, the deep valleys with rich evergreen forests and the mountain sides with patches of wood, which mark the streams and rivulets which they fringe. The Mercara plateau is about 3,500 feet above the sea level, and culminates on the south in the high peak of Nurokkalbetta.

4. The valley of the Sampaji Ghat, which leads from Mercara down to South Canara, and the tract to the west of Virarajendrapet, known as the "Forest," and including the upper portion of the valley of the Periyambadi Ghat, must, at one time, have been perhaps the loveliest parts of Coorg. The steep mountain sides of these ghat valleys used to rise above magnificent forests of stately trees and the luxuriance of the vegetation of all kinds was wonderful. The forest gave place in time to fine coffee estates which for some years presented a prosperous and busy scene, but owing to the surface soil having been washed away by the heavy rain-fall, the greater portion of the land under coffee is being gradually abandoned and grown over with lanthana.

5. Opposite the centre of Coorg the great range of the Western Ghats, curves outwards to the west approaching the sea within 30 miles at its nearest point. It is in the valley formed by this curve that the Cauvery rises from its sacred sources, and starts on its course across the peninsula. Although from a distance the ghat range in Coorg presents the appearance of a long unbroken chain running for 50 miles from north to south, it is found, when more nearly approached, to be actually broken up into long and high ridges running west to east; the chief among these are the Kotebetta in the north-west, with its two high peaks culminating in the grand mountain mass of Subramanya (5,626 feet above the sea), the Brahmagiribetta at the source of the Cauvery, with the ridge of the Kopati and Katikundu and Kanangandibetta forming one side of the Sampaji Ghat; the well wooded Tumbemale and Iggutapabetta; the Todiandamol (5,729 feet above the sea) and the Somamale. In the extreme south-west is the Marrenad range with the great lateral ridge of the Brahmagiris (4,500 feet above the sea) which forms as already stated the southern boundary of the Province.

6. The Yelsavirshime Taluk on the north, which runs like a finger eastward into Mysore from the Somavarpet plateau, is a more open country of low wooded hills, grassy downs and considerable expanses of cultivation: the prominent peak of Malambi (4,488 feet above the sea) is the highest hill in this part of Coorg.

7. The geological formation of the mountains of Coorg belongs to metamorphic class of rocks, chiefly granite syenite and mica schist. The weathering of these rocks under the influence of rain, wind and sun, has produced a deep surface soil of great fertility, which is annually renewed by the decomposition of the virgin forest. In the coffee district it is nearly black in hue from the burning of the forest and the fallen leaves of the bamboo during countless ages.

8. In the greater part of Coorg the valleys are so narrow that they leave little or no space for cultivation, but wherever practicable their bottoms have been formed into flats and terraces for rice cultivation. The finest sheets of such cultivation are to be found at Kadanur and Bittangala near Virarajendrapet, and in the Lakshmantirtha valley near Hudikeri and Devanur. The plentiful rain-fall and the number of small rivulets rising in the wooded ravines make rice cultivation independent of the artificial irrigation, which is necessary elsewhere.

9. *Forests.*—The forests of Coorg are divided naturally into deciduous and evergreen. The deciduous belt lies within 10 to 12 miles of the eastern boundary; while the finest evergreen trees are met with on the south-western slopes and in the valleys of the Western Ghats. The most valuable tree in the deciduous forest is the teak: the best are found in the Reserved Forest of Nalkeri in the Kiggatnad Taluk, forty square miles in extent; here the trees are felled by Government agency and forwarded for sale to Hunsur in the Mysore Province. Mixed with teak are other trees the most important being the Matti (*Terminalia coriacea*) Nandi (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*,) Honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Bité (*Dalbergia latifolia*) all of which are in demand for building purposes. The Reserved Forests of Dubare, Maldare, Devamachi, Anekadu, Hatur, Malambi and Yedavanad, which lie to the north of Nalkeri 60·36 square miles in extent, contain also similar woods, but of less size and value. In these forests and in forests assigned to villages in north-east Coorg are found the valuable sandal trees which are estimated to number 140,794, and from which a revenue of Rs. 77,390 was derived last year. The evergreen forests on the Western Ghats contain Poon (*Calophillum augustifolium*), Ebony, iron wood (*Mesuaferrea*)

Cedar (*Cedrela toona*) and Sampige (*Michelia champeka*). These forests, owing to their inaccessibility, are at present but little worked. In many of them the right of cultivating or collecting cardamoms is leased out to certain Coorgs. These leases bring in a revenue of Rs. 21,505 and the plants are grown under shade without material injury to the virgin forest. Bamboos are cut in the valley of the Cauvery and fine clumps of the larger variety are met with in the extreme south of Coorg about Kutta and at the foot of the Sampaji Ghat. The total area of forest reserved by Government is 233 square miles. The forest revenue amounted last year to Rs. 1,41,987 being Rs. 54,734 more than in the previous year. The jamma ryots have banés (uplands) attached to the rice fields to supply them with wood and for pasturage. The ryots of North Coorg, who have not the same privileges, have village forests assigned for their use. There are besides 799 Devarakadus (sacred forests) which have been carefully preserved, and which while they serve to maintain springs of water throughout the year add much to the beauty of the landscape.

10. The great river of Coorg is the Cauvery, which, rising on the Western Ghats at the hill of Brahmagiri, flows southward through the Padinalknad Taluk, then eastward through Yedenalknad, and taking a bend at Siddapur turns northward as far as Ramaswamikanave, where it bends again to the east. It is spanned at Fraserpet by a fine bridge of seven arches and another is being constructed over it at Siddapur. Its chief tributaries are the Suvarnavati or Hatti and Madapurhole, the Muttarmudi and Kadanur which join it in Coorg, and the Lakshmantirtha in South Coorg, and the Hemavati in North Coorg which flow eastward and join it in Mysore

11. The next river of importance is the Lakshmantirtha which rises in the Brahmagiri, flows through the Kiggatnad Taluk eastward into Mysore. The Hemavati, another tributary of the Cauvery, divides a small portion of Coorg in north-east from Manjarabad in the Mysore territory. The Barapole, which rises in the Yedenalknad Taluk, flows westward down a precipitous gorge into the Malabar country, where it is known as the Iriti. During the prevalence of the monsoon the rivers are generally full and are crossed by ferry boats. After the monsoon they fall rapidly and during the hot weather are fordable to travellers on foot. They are not navigable and have been as yet but little used for artificial irrigation.

12. *Climate.*—The climate of Coorg is temperate and humid. At Mercara, 3,809 feet above the sea, the rain-fall during the last five years has averaged 139·80 inches in the year. In May, the hottest month, the thermometer has never been known to exceed 86° and the mean temperature in that month is 72°. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64°. The average temperature throughout the year is 66° 6'. The hot season commences in February, continues till the close of May, and is succeeded by the rainy season, when the south-west monsoon sets in, and prevails from June to September. The climate in spite of its excessive humidity is on the whole salubrious except in the valleys where fever greatly prevails.

13. Rice is the staple produce of Coorg and it may be said to be the only cereal crop in Coorg Proper. The species cultivated throughout the country and in large use is the large grained "Dodbhatta" which is also exported. A finer and more agreeable variety is the small grained "Sanbhatta" and a red variety the "Kesri". The cultivation of cardamoms is to a great number of Coorgs next in importance to that of rice, and a fine cardamom jungle is regarded as a mine of wealth on account of the high price which this spice fetches. Coffee is also extensively produced; for there are but few Europeans and Natives in Coorg who are not interested in its cultivation. The plantain (*Musa Paradisiaca*), of which there is a wild kind in the hill jungles, is common all over Coorg near native dwellings. The Coorg oranges are celebrated and in South Coorg are as abundant as the plantain. Among dry grains the chief are ragi, avare, togari, and hurali or horse-gram, which are mainly grown in the Yelsavirshime Taluk and in the open country lying along the western banks of the Cauvery. It is here also that native vegetables, coriander seed, and tobacco of an indifferent description are chiefly cultivated.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

14. The name Coorg has been anglicized from the native names "Kodagu" or "Kodumalo," which the country has borne from the remotest ages, and which in their signification of "Steep mountains" accurately depict its character. Stone inscriptions of the 9th century show that the country must have formed part of the kingdom of the Cheras and there is reason to believe that its chief must have been afterwards tributary to the Hoyasala, Bellala and Vijayanagar dynasties. Ferishta, the Muhammadan historian who lived at the end of the 16th century, incidentally mentions Coorg as being ruled by its own princes. These chiefs called Nayakas exercised a rude sway over their small kombus or districts, levied taxes within their dominions which they guarded by stockades and ditches, and to assert and maintain their self-constituted importance, engaged in frequent petty wars amongst themselves. Towards the close of the 16th century, according to local tradition, a man named Viraraj, said to be a scion of the family which reigned at Ikkeri, known as Pallegars of Keladi or Bednur, came to Coorg and settled in Halerinad. The era was peculiarly favorable to the growth of a new dynasty, for the battle of Tellicotta fought in 1564 had recently paralyzed the power of the house of Vijayanagar and the Pallegars throughout Southern India were gradually assuming independence. At first Viraraj acted the part of a Lingayat priest and as such gained a considerable influence over the people of the surrounding Nads. Gradually feeling his way, he imposed upon his followers a regular tax in money in lieu of voluntary offerings. His next step was to call upon the people in alternate parties to guard his dwelling on the Haleri farm. These watchmen were called "Chandigara," a name ever afterwards retained for the Coorg Raja's troops. Having openly declared himself and being acknowledged by his adherents, ruler of Haleri and of the surrounding Nads, he reduced the minor Nayakas to submission with the condition that they should receive three-fourths of the revenue and pay one-fourth to himself. His increasing power soon overcame their resistance and the whole country gradually became subject to the Haleri Samasthan as the new dynasty was termed, a designation which it continued to bear down to the dethronement of the last Raja in 1834. Viraraj was succeeded by Appajiraj, and the latter by Mudduraj 1633—1687, who removed the capital from Haleri to Mercara. Dod Virappa, the next prince, engaged in a bloody but eventually successful war with the Raja of Mysore, and considerably enlarged the limits of his principality. Chik Virappa, his grandson, succeeded in 1734 and reigned till 1766. The closing years of his reign witnessed the rise of Hyder Ali of Mysore who attempted an invasion of Coorg in 1765, but failed. Hyder, however, well aware of the advantages which the possession of Coorg afforded him as commanding the approach to Mysore from the west, did not relinquish his efforts in that direction, and in 1773 aided by treachery and dissension in the reigning house, he succeeded in reaching the capital, took the Raja Devappa captive, who eventually died in prison at Seringapatam, and imposed a tribute of Rs. 24,000 per annum on his rival and successor Linga Raj. In 1780, Hyder, with the object of completing his conquest, placed a Musalman garrison in Mercara; but, owing to the nature of the country, the subjection of the mass of the people was an impossibility and the Musalman garrison was driven out in 1782. Tippu Sultan who had succeeded Hyder, entered Coorg in 1785, and this fierce tyrant evidently convinced that Coorg could not be subjected except through its depopulation, actually deported Coorgs and their families to the number of 85,000 souls to Seringapatam, and gave the whole country in jahagir to Musalman landlords whom he enjoined "as an imperious duty" to search for and slay the surviving inhabitants. It was reserved for a prince of the royal house to rescue the Coorgs, from the effects of this sentence of extermination. Virarajendra, one of the few survivors of the royal family, whom Tippu Sultan had imprisoned at Periyapatna made his escape in December 1788, and not without perilous adventure, reached Coorg. The Coorgs accepted his advent as the signal of their deliverance. Rallying round him they expelled the Musalmans from the country in an incredibly short space of time, and even invaded Mysore. Tippu whose attention was distracted by a revolt of the Malayalam

Rajas as well as by the English, now found himself unable to re-conquer the country, and lost one by one his strongholds at Mercara, Kusalnagar, (Fraserpet) Beppunad and Bhagamandala. Virarajendra's patriotic bravery now attracted the attention of the Madras and Bombay Governments who were planning the invasion of Mysore subsequently carried out under Lord Cornwallis, and who saw in the Raja of Coorg a natural ally against Tippu. In 1790 a formal treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded between the British Government and Virarajendra. This connection was advantageous to both parties, for the British troops were largely indebted to Coorg for supplies of grain and facilities of communication, while the Raja's independence was carefully guarded in the treaty concluded at Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis in 1792. During the operations against Tippu in 1799, which terminated in the capture of Seringapatam, Virarajendra continued the firm ally of the British, and the army before Seringapatam, at one time derived its entire subsistence from the supplies furnished by him. From 1799 to 1834 the history of Coorg merely consists in family intrigues, assassinations and massacres, which the occasional intervention of the British Resident at Mysore failed to check. Virarajendra, the bravest of a brave people, after passing through a period of insanity, during which he committed numerous acts of cruelty, died in 1809, and after some dissension, was succeeded by his brother Lingaraj, a prince who, without the talents of his predecessor, possessed more than his ferocity. Dying in 1820, he was succeeded by Chikvirarajendra whose atrocities reached such a pitch that they attracted the notice of the British Government in spite of the Raja's sedulous efforts to maintain a veil of secrecy over every thing that transpired in his dominions. In 1832 he put to death under circumstances of great cruelty the two daughters of Dod Virarajendra. The efforts of Mr. Casamajor, the Resident at Mysore, to arrive at some understanding with the Raja having proved fruitless, Lord W. Bentinck, the then Governor General, issued in 1834 a proclamation in which, after referring in impressive terms to the Raja's neglect of his obligations to the East India Company and his oppression of his subjects, he intimated that a British army would forthwith invade Coorg. The invading force numbered six thousand men divided into four columns, which marched almost simultaneously from Bangalore, Bellary and Cannanore. The northern column from Bellary was repulsed at a strong defensive post held by the Coorgs and eventually obliged to retreat, and the western auxiliary column was not more successful, but the eastern and western columns penetrated to Mercara, and effected the thorough subjugation of the country. The Raja surrendered himself to Colonel Fraser, the Political Agent, who accompanied the eastern column, and in May 1834 the latter officer issued a formal proclamation from Mercara notifying that, in accordance with the unanimous wish of the inhabitants, Coorg was transferred to the government of the Company, but the civil and religious usages of the Coorgs would be respected. The Ex-Raja, after being confined successively at Vellore and afterwards at Benares, obtained leave from Lord Dalhousie to visit England where he died. Since the subjugation of the country, the Coorgs have been uniformly happy and contented, while their material prosperity is attested by a large increase of population. They have never manifested any inclination towards a return to native rule, a circumstance which is partially due to the fact that their Rajas were Lingayits and not natives of Coorg.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

15. On the assumption of the Government of Coorg by the British, the country was, for the sake of convenience and in order to maintain its individuality, attached to the British Administration of the adjoining country of Mysore. An officer with the title of Superintendent of Coorg was appointed to be the chief local authority, and was invested with civil, criminal and revenue powers. Afterwards two Assistant Superintendents were appointed, one a European officer, the other a Coorg. Over each Taluk or Tesil an officer was appointed with the title of Subedar as the chief revenue and executive official, and for the two largest towns, officers were appointed with the title of Town Subedars. Under the Taluk Subedars were their Deputies in charge of each Nad or Hobli with the title of Parpattegar. Civil, criminal and judicial powers were conferred on the Subedars and on certain selected Parpattegars. In judicial matters the Coorg courts were subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, who at first also heard criminal appeals from the sentences of magistrates; but later on the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore was made Sessions Judge of Coorg. When the administration of Mysore

was made over to the Maharaja at the end of 1880—81, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg became Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, in subordination as before to the Government of India. The title of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent was changed to that of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and some change was made in their powers and duties. The Commissioner is now the chief local authority and exercises criminal and civil powers as Sessions and District Judge, and revenue powers within limits corresponding to those of a Collector in the Madras Presidency. He is assisted by two Assistant Commissioners, one a European officer, the other a Coorg. The first acts as the District Magistrate and has supervision over the Police, and the other presides over a Civil Court and is in charge of the Treasury. Appeals from the sentences and decrees of the Commissioner lie at present to the Chief Judge of Mysore in his capacity of Judicial Commissioner of Coorg. In revenue matters appeals are made direct to the Chief Commissioner from the orders of the Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner also discharges the functions of Inspector General of Prisons and Police, Director of Public Instruction and Conservator of Forests. The Assistant to the Resident is his Secretary for Coorg. There are 17 Civil Courts in Coorg at present of three grades as follows:—

(1) Eight Courts presided over by Subedars and seven presided over by selected Parpattegars. These classes of officers have jurisdiction up to Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 respectively.

(2) One Court of the Assistant Commissioner having jurisdiction from Rs. 300 to Rs. 3,000, and power to hear appeals from the decisions of Subedars and Parpattegars.

(3) One Court of the Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction and power to hear appeals from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioner. The number of criminal tribunals is 24 consisting of the Court of the Sessions Judge, presided over by the Commissioner, the Courts of the District Magistrate and First Class Magistrate, presided over by the Assistant Commissioners. Two Courts of Second Class and nineteen of Third Class Magistrates presided over by the 8 Subedars and by Parpattegars.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

16. The land tenure of the country may be described as ryotvari, for the peasants hold their separate holdings direct from the State, and new holdings are formed out of the waste by grant from the State.

17. The whole country has from very ancient times been divided into Nads or Cantons which again are sub-divided into grama or townships. These townships contain much hill and forest land and a varying number of the small valleys in which rice cultivation is carried on. The houses of the ryots and their dependents are found scattered about not far off their individual holdings of rice fields. These rice lands are divided into small ring-fence holdings known as wargas. The warga seems to have been, in origin, an allotment of land considered suitable as the holding of a single household. As, however, it was the custom in Coorg for families or households to hold together for many generations without division or separation of property, some large families held jointly several wargas, and again single wargas were held by families containing many share holders. The waste and forest lands of the townships belong to the State, but many wargas have blocks of waste or forest land attached to them which are known as *Bané* and *Barike* lands, and in many other cases a township or a collection of wargas has a block of forest assigned to it which is known as its *Urudve* or village forest. Other blocks of forest known as *Devarakadu* are attached as sacred groves to temples or holy places. By ancient custom the sandalwood tree is State property even when it grows in private lands. The full or normal standard of assessment existing in Coorg Proper for the wargas or holdings of rice land is the payment (excluding cesses) of Rs. 10 for an area calculated to yield 100 measures of paddy: these measures are known as bhattis, and land valued at 100 of them is estimated to be equal in extent on an average to nearly 3 acres. When this rate of assessment was originally devised, a bhatti of paddy was said to be worth one rupee, and the assessment was, therefore, in theory a tenth, but in practice it was far higher as the assumed was much in excess of the actual average produce.

Lands which are held at this rate of assessment, which is the full rate, are known as "*Sagu*" lands. The holders of these lands belonged originally to inferior castes not considered capable of carrying arms in the service of the Rajas. They were, however, subject to demands for labor and services of other kinds from which they could purchase exemption by paying at the rate of Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 10 per 100 bhattis. Most of them were paying the higher rate at annexation, but the rate was then reduced in all cases to Rs. 10 and the services abolished. By old custom they can claim remission of assessment for those fields of their farms which they are unable to cultivate. But less than one-third of the rice lands are held on "*Sagu*" tenure; the great bulk consists of the *Jamma* lands held by the proper Coorgs and by a few favored individuals of other castes. These *Jamma* holdings are held on sannads or title deeds granted by the Rulers of the country, in consideration of the performance of services of a military character and the payment of Rs. 5 per 100 bhattis or, in other words, half of the full rate of assessment. The *Jamma* ryots still furnish the guards needed for the escort of prisoner and treasure, and maintain order at fairs. By old custom and by rule not yet repealed, the Coorgs are prohibited from alienating land held on this *jamma* tenure by sale, lease or mortgage. Such lands are, however, now sometimes transferred in defiance of rule, and in that case the full rate of assessment is imposed. On obtaining a grant of land on the *jamma* tenure, the *Yejman* (head of the family) has to pay a donation of Rs. 10, known a "*Nazarkanike*", realizable in three yearly instalments, and a fee of one rupee termed the "*Ghatti jama*" payable on taking possession of the land. This is done by a handful of the soil being handed to him by the Commissioner with the sannad and whenever he resigns the land he lays down a handful of the soil and returns the sannad. By old custom a *jamma* ryot must not sublet his *Jamma* land: this rule has, however, been modified by an order permitting him to sublet up to one fourth of his *jamma* holding; but providing that if he sublets he cannot claim to take up a new warga on *jamma* tenure. By old custom still in force only a whole warga can be taken up on *jamma* tenure; a Coorg who takes up a single field or part of a warga has to pay the full or *sagu* rate of assessment. Remission of assessment cannot be claimed as of right for *jamma* land left waste on yielding no crop. Both *sagu* and *jamma* ryots are required to pay further a small local cess known as *dhuli hana*, (husk-tax) which forms from ancient times part of the tax on the land, and comes on an average to annas 4 pies 3 per acre. It yielded last year Rs. 18,685. No other cesses are levied on the land either for public purposes or for the pay of village officials; but the ryots in common with other residents pay a light house tax which is now credited to District Fund

18. The *banés* or blocks of forest land, which, as before mentioned, are attached to many of the holdings of rice fields, were intended originally to supply the holders with wood and pasture and were held free of tax. In late years many of these *banés* have been turned by the holders more or less completely into coffee plantations, and some have been sold to European and Native coffee planters. Many orders have been passed with a view to restrict or limit this use or abuse of the *banés*. Coffee cultivation in excess of ten acres within a *bané* has been declared to be liable to tax, and land alienated has been fully assessed. In the Yelsavirshimo Taluk and in the Nanjarajpatna and Ramaswamikanave sub-divisions of the Nanjarajepatna Taluk, which are tracts not inhabited by true Coorgs and at some time attached to Mysore, the holdings resemble in character the wargas of Coorg Proper and are equally ryotwari in tenure; but they contain as much dry crop land as rice land, and the system of land account is somewhat different, being kept in *khandis* and *kolagas*, measures of grain, referring not to the yield but to the supposed quantity of seed-corn required for the holding. The cash assessment of each field or holding is of old standing, and is said to have been originally based on a high estimate of the value of one-sixth produce. There are no *jamma* ryots in these tracts, and the village police duties are discharged by the village servants as in other parts of India. The ryots do not here hold banés, but in most townships blocks of forest have been allotted to meet the ryots' requirements in the way of wood and grazing. Beside the *jamma* and *sagu* lands there are some holdings granted in *jahagir* or revenue free, and others known as *umbli* which are held at from one to three rupees per hundred bhattis; in other words at from one to three-tenths of the full assessment. These grants were made originally for services rendered to the State or as endowments of temples. Another kind of grant

known as *jodi* consists of land granted at half rates of assessment to temples as endowment, or to village officials in lieu of pay.

19. With the concurrence of the ryots an educational cess on ploughs is levied since the year 1872—73 at the rate of 4 annas on a *jamma* ryots' and 3 annas on a *sagu* ryots' plough. It yielded last year Rs. 5,687.

20. Land required for coffee plantations was formerly granted out of the waste free of tax on condition of the payment of a *halat* or export duty on the produce This system was abolished under the orders of Government in 1863—64 and a fixed cash assessment substituted. The planters hold title deeds, which give them power of redemption by payment of assessment for twenty years, but in not one single case has the privilege been claimed. Applications for land for plantations are now disposed of under the Waste Land Rules, according to which land after being surveyed is put up to auction at an upset price consisting of a rate to meet the cost of survey. of Rs. 2 per acre and of the valuation of the timber which is prepared by the Forest Department. No assessment is payable for the first four years, and only one rupee from the 5th to the 12th year, when the full coffee land rate assessment of Rs. 2 per acre becomes payable. Unculturable grass land may be excused from assessment up to a limit of one-fourth of the area of the grant. If in excess of this limit it is assessed at 1 rupee per acre. One result of the substitution of the cash acreage assessment for the *halat* duty was that the coffee planted in *bánes*, often of considerable extent, and in backyards (plots attached to houses) has escaped all assessment.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

21. In or about the year A. D. 1806 a kind of land settlement was made by Raja Virarajendra, the holdings of arable land were recorded and assessed, and the waste and forest lands, whether attached to holdings or temples, or simple State property, were more or less roughly demarcated and recorded. The nature of the assessment imposed has already been described ; it was probably only a modification of a previously existing settlement. The *shist* records prepared by the Raja have been carefully preserved ever since, and the settlement having been accepted by the British Government at annexation has not since been interfered with and is still in force. The demand is of course to a small extent modified annually by the assessment at the established rates of new land brought into cultivation, and by the remission of demand on fields relinquished, if any. These changes are recorded in the annual jamaband papers.

22. A survey of the whole of the coffee lands held under the Waste Land Rules was commenced in 1862 and completed in 1879 by the Madras Revenue Survey Department. A small establishment of 4 Surveyors is still maintained to make surveys of lands newly taken up or portions of estates which have to be abandoned. A Topographical survey of the Province was also undertaken in connection with the survey of coffee estates and has lately been completed. It shows all the administrative divisions down to the boundaries of the "*Grama*" or townships ; also the boundaries of the surveyed forests and coffee estates, and the natural features of the country. By this survey the present total area of Coorg is shown to be 1,583 square miles. A survey for geographical purposes had been previously made by Lieutenant Connor in 1815—17 which gave the total area at 2,165 square miles, but Coorg then included certain Taluks below the ghats which at annexation were transferred to the Madras District of South Canara.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

23. The Province is divided for administrative purposes into six Taluks, each of which is in the charge of a Subedar, who is a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and has also civil and revenue powers within certain limits. The Taluks are again sub-divided into 24 Nads containing on an average 67 square miles each. In North Coorg the Nads, or as they are there called Hoblis, are much smaller and more thickly populated, while on the western frontiers the country is mountainous and covered with jungle. There is a Parpattegar in charge of each Nad or Hobli ; he has limited jurisdiction in revenue matters, but only those specially qualified have subordinate magisterial powers, or can decide civil suits involving small amounts.

24. *Towns.*—The only towns of any importance are Mercara, the capital of Coorg, of which the native town is known as Mahadeopet, and Virarajendrapet, the chief town in South Coorg. Fraserpet is a town of smaller size situated on the eastern frontier. Somavarpet and Kodlipet in North Coorg are places of some trade, and have also Municipalities. The largest weekly markets are held at Gonikoppal, Ammatti and Siddapur in South Coorg, and at Suntikoppa and Saniyarsante in North Coorg.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

25. A general census of the population of Coorg, the second of its kind that has ever been attempted, was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881. It was preceded by a preliminary enumeration, commencing on the 3rd January 1881 and ending on or about the middle of the following month; the results were on the whole satisfactory. No serious difficulty was experienced, and the enumeration was made with as much accuracy as could be expected in a hilly country covered with forests and where the dwelling houses are very isolated. The work of abstraction and tabulation, which commenced on the 7th March 1881, was brought to a close and the report written by the 10th August 1881.

26. The population as ascertained by this census and contrasted with the results of the Census of 1871 is exhibited below:—

	1881.	1871.
Male	100,439	94,454
Female	77,863	73,858
	178,302	168,312

This shows an increase of population in the decade by 9,990 or 6 per cent, which is about the rate of increase for the same period for the whole of India. But the rate of increase shown would no doubt have been greater in Coorg had the census been taken, as on the previous occasion, in the month of November, before the departure of the temporarily entertained gangs of foreign coolies, who are employed during the coffee picking season. The papers of the previous census contain no details from which the number of such coolies then enumerated can be estimated, and it is not, therefore, possible to calculate the true rate of increase. From climate and other reasons the growth of population due to excess of births over deaths is likely to be slow, but the coffee industry and the general increase of trade gradually attract a considerable number of settlers from other Districts, and from Malabar in particular.

27. An increase was perceptible in all the Taluks of the Province, Padinalknad and Yelsavirshime excepted, where there was a falling off of 4,131 and 2,418 respectively. It is well known that while Yedenalknad, the Taluk which showed the greatest increase, has lately become the rising centre of the coffee industry, many estates in Padinalknad were abandoned during the decade. The decrease in Yelsavirshime is probably connected with the loss of population in Mysore occasioned by the late famine; in Captain LeHardy's Coorg Report for the year 1854, it is stated that a large part of the land of this Taluk was held by ryots of unsettled habits who were emigrants from Mysore: many of these families have probably returned to their old homes in Mysore to occupy holdings left vacant by the disappearance of the old occupiers. After the last famine in the North-West Provinces, a similar return of settlers in the sub-montane Districts to their old homes in the highly cultivated districts of the Gangetic valley was observed. The increase in Kiggatnad must be due partly to the establishment of coffee plantations in the north of the Taluk and partly to the fact that a certain number of Coorgs have lately migrated to the south to find freer quarters than the tracts thickly sprinkled with coffee plantations now afford them.

Padinalknad, which stands second among the Taluks in extent, was found to have a population of only 70·50 to the square mile, and to be the most sparsely inhabited: whereas Yelsavirshime, which is the smallest, had a density of 180·70 and is the most thickly populated, Yedenalknad excepted.

28. The area of the Province, according to the recent Topographical survey, is 1,582·81 square miles, the density of population is therefore 112·64 per square mile. In 1871 the area was computed to be 2,000 square miles and the population of that year calculated thereon gave 84·20 per mile, but calculated on the true area it was 107 per square mile.

29. The subjoined statement exhibits the particulars of area, population, its increase and decrease and density for each taluk, according to the last census and that of 1871, adopting the correct area in both instances :—

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1881.	Density per square mile.	Population of 1871.	Density per square mile.	Increase and Decrease of Population.
1 Kiggatnad	410·45	31230	76·08	27,738	67·58	+ 3,492
2. Padinalknad	399·90	28,219	70·56	32,350	80·89	— 4,131
3. Nanjarajpatna	263·89	26,984	102·2[illegible]	26,159	99·12	+ 825
4. Mercara	216·30	34,088	157·59	32,132	148·55	+ 1,956
5 Yedenalknad	201·45	41,370	205·36	31,104	154·4[illegible]	+ 10,266
6. Yelsavirshime	90·82	16,411	180·70	18,829	207·32	— 2,418
Total.....	1,582·81	178,302	112·64	168,312	106·33	+ 9,990

30. The number of towns and villages was found to be 503, the number of inhabited houses 22,357 and of uninhabited 3,233 ; the number of towns and villages to the square mile was therefore ·31 ; of houses 16·16 and of persons per occupied house 7·97. It may be observed here that only one place in Coorg deserved to be called a town by the rule of classification requiring a population of over 5,000.

31. The civil condition was returned as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Single	54,118	30,969
Married	41,231	31,926
Widowed	5,090	14,968

There were 30,986 males and 28,911 females below 14 years of age ; the percentage of boys and girls to the entire population was, therefore, 17 and 16 respectively. Among adults the numbers were males 69,453 and females 48,952, which give percentages of 39 and 28 respectively. In the census of 1871, the proportions per cent of adults and children of each sex were, men 38, boys 17, women 28, and girls 16, which are almost identical ; but in the previous census, the period dividing the children from adults was 12 years. The great difference in numbers between male and female adults is no doubt due to the fact that even the resident servants and laborers on the coffee estates are ordinarily foreigners who, if married, have not got their families with them. According to the returns 5,023 persons had reached the age of 50 years, and 4,267 were 60 and upwards. These figures give old age percentages of 2·82 and 2·40 per cent on the entire population.

32. The great bulk of the population were returned as born in Coorg, Mysore and Madras in the proportions given below :—

Coorg	103,437
Mysore Districts	48,688
Madras Districts	24,895

The balance born in other parts of the world numbered only 1,282.

33. The occupations of the people may be divided into five general classes, *viz.*, the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural and the industrial. Persons of no special occupation are included under a separate head. The following table contrasts as far as possible, the figures returned with those obtained in 1871, the laborers under each head being shown separately :—

	1881.				1871.		Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage to entire Population	Total.	Percentage to entire Population.	
Professional ...	2,756	60	2,816	1·58	2 867	1·70	
Domestic ...	2,102	12,035	14,137	7·92	3,319	1·97	
Commercial ...	4,449	1,113	5,562	3·12	1,555	·92	
Agricultural ...	21,409	12,548	33,957	19·04	21,248	12·63	
Industrial ...	6,842	708	7,550	4·24	6,671	3·96	Male and female are not shown separately in the Report of 1871.
Persons of no specified occupation ...	23,264	26,929	50,193	28·15	87,952	52·26	
Laborers. Agricultural laborers...	13,951	11,151	25,102	Not shown separately.			
Laborers. Coffee estate laborers...	17,784	9,109	26,893				
Laborers. Herdsmen ...	2,215	206	2,421				
Laborers. General laborers under industrial ...	5,667	4,004	9,671				
Total Laborers.....	39,617	24,470	64,087	35·95	44,700	26·56	

It is of no use to remark on small variations in the above comparative table, for they may be due merely to the difference of interpretation of the rules of classification. The closer inquiry as to the position of women in houses at this census has shown that a large number reside as servants, and this has raised the number of the domestic class in the table of occupations. The commercial class is shown as having increased by almost 3½ times, which may be attributed partly to the advance made in trade, and partly to more accurate classification. Of the 33,957 agriculturists, 10,964, among whom are included 239 coffee planters, are stated to have an interest in the land as distinguished from mere dependants; of the remainder 275 were returned as superintendents and clerks on coffee estates, and 22,718 as dependants of the *Arambagaru* or farmers. The proportion of the agriculturist having a direct interest in the soil, to the entire population was therefore no more than 6 per cent. The agricultural population as a whole however is shown to have increased by nearly 7 per cent during the decade. The decrease in the number of persons returned as of no specified occupation shows that the inquiry as to employments has been more careful in this census.

34. Though education in Coorg is still in a backward state as compared with some other countries, an improvement is noticeable when the last results are compared with those of the census of 1871, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Sex.	1881.				1871.		Remarks.
	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	Total.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.	Number able to read and write and under instruction.	Percentage on male and female population respectively.	
Male ...	8,839	4,268	13,107	13·00	8,142	8·62	The number under instruction was not shown separately in the Census Report of 1878.
Female ...	356	431	787	1·02	290	·40	
Total...	9,195	4,699	13,894	*7·80	8,432	* 5·00	* Percentage on the entire population.

It is remarkable that among the females the number under instruction was larger than the number able to read and write, an indication that some increased interest in female education has recently arisen.

35. There were only 417 persons returned as afflicted with one or other of the infirmities of blindness, deafness, dumbness, idiocy, lunacy or leprosy; this gives a percentage of ·20 only to the entire population.

36. The number of Europeans was returned at 172 males and 65 females against 126 males and 55 females in 1871. The coffee industry is the attraction which has brought to Coorg the great bulk of its European population.

37. The population of Mercara or Mahadeopet, the only place in Coorg having more than 5,000 inhabitants, was returned as 8,383 or 4,800 males and 3,583 females. The increase since the census of 1871 was 237 only. The area of the town site was 1,792 acres; and the density of the population 4·67 persons to the acre.

TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

38. The number of persons belonging to each of the principal divisions of castes is given below and contrasted with the figures of the previous census:—

	1881.	1871.
Brahmans	2,445	3,270
Rajputs	480	255
Coorgs	26,558	26,089
Amma Coorgs	475	300
Other castes of good social position, Hindu	56,801	124,562
Inferior castes and tribes ..	21,100	
Non-Hindu or aboriginal castes and tribes	54,630	
Muhammadans	12,541	11,304
Jains	99	112
Parsis	21	10
Europeans	228	181
Eurasians	287	229
Native Christians . ..	2,637	2,000
	178,302	168,312

The contrast suggests that in some cases there must have been errors of classification at the previous or present census, or at both. The Coorgs show a very small increase. The Amma Coorgs, a small class, are made to have increased greatly: these men, unlike the other Coorgs, abstain from spirituous liquors and are vegetarians. They hold much the same place among the Coorgs as Brahmans among other Hindus. All the other castes show more or less increase except Brahmans and Jains who are not indigenous to the country and find little to tempt them to stay in it as the Coorgs object to Brahmanical influence. It will be seen that the Coorgs and Holiyas, which are the most important indigenous tribes, and have stood towards each other for centuries in the relation of master and slave, together form a comparatively small portion of the whole population. The other tribes now settled in Coorg have immigrated from Mysore, Malabar, Wynad and other places and greatly outnumber the aboriginal Coorgs.

39. The distribution of population according to the main divisions of religion contrasted with the results of the census of 1871 was as follows:—

		1881.		1871.
Hindus ..		162,489		154,476
Muhammadans ..		12,541		11,304
Jains ..		99		112
Parsis ..		21		10
Christians—				
Roman Catholics..	2,508		2,039	
Protestants of all denominations..	644		371	
		3,152		2,410
		178,302		168,312

A number of Roman Catholics settled at Virarajendrapet in the times of the Rajas about 100 years ago: they had been driven out of Mysore by the persecutions of Tippu.

40. The official language in Coorg is Kannada or Canarese and is spoken by more than half of the population. The following extracts from the Gazetteer of Coorg gives an interesting description of the Coorg language:—

* * * * "But this small mountain clan of Coorgs with their former slaves, the Holeyas, have a language of their own, called Kodagu. It appears to be a dialect of Kannada bearing a close relation to the older forms of the language. 'On the whole, it seems safest to regard it,' says Dr. Caldwell' as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu.' The old Coorg chants (palame) have been written for ages past with Kannada letters".

"A Coorg grammar was, for the first time, published in 1867, by Major Cole, then Superintendent of Coorg, and some specimens of Coorg songs, with an epitome of the grammar, were published by the Rev. A. Graetor of Mangalore in 1870. The Kodagu language, according to Mr. Richter, is a convenient medium for conversation; by its contracted rounded forms with abrupt terminations in half vowels, it does not require a great exertion of the organs of speech, and admits of chewing betel and retaining the precious juice whilst the flow of conversation is uninterruptedly carried on. Indeed a beginner should practise the pronunciation with his mouth half full of water, till he can speak without spilling any. Though it has not the force and expressiveness of the Canarese, it glides more readily over the lips. It is rich in words, and forms, and, as the Coorg chants attest, admirably suited for expressing easy flowing poetry of a humorous or solemn strain."

* * * * *

The other languages current are Malayalam, Tulu, Hindustani, Telugu, Mahratti and Konkani.

41. The cost of taking the census was Rs. 2,587—6—3. The census of 1871 cost Rs. 1,905—13—6 or Rs. 881—8—9 less.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

42. Nil.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

43. Nil.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.

44. *Demarcation and Survey.*—The work done by the small establishment during the past year consisted of the survey and demarcation connected with 69 applications for waste lands and with various blocks of concealed and unauthorized cultivation, of an area of 1,066·67 acres. In addition to this the surveys of five devarkadus (sacred forests) area 1,171·22 acres, and of 74 blocks, area 1,037·06, were finally tested. Much miscellaneous work was also performed in inspecting and refixing the boundary stones of estates for administrative purposes. Seventy-four maps of estates and devarkadus, area 2,237·89, and two maps of special surveys, were plotted. The compilation of a two inch scale map of the Kiggatnad Taluk is nearly completed, but the half inch map of the Province has not been taken in hand, pending orders regarding certain proposed territorial changes of taluks. The total survey charges for the year including those incurred in the Head Office at Madras amounted to Rs. 4,723.

SETTLEMENTS AND WASTE LANDS.

45. There has been no settlement other than the usual jamabandi proceedings, but a change was made in the instalments for collection of the revenue.

The revenue payable on rice and ragi land was collected under the former practice in five unequal instalments as noted hereunder:—

First instalment in		January	..	..	$\frac{2}{16}$ths.
Second	do	February	..	..	$\frac{3}{16}$ths.
Third	do	March	..	..	$\frac{4}{16}$ths.
Fourth	do	April	..	..	$\frac{4}{16}$ths.
Fifth	do	May	..	..	$\frac{3}{16}$ths.

Unlike the above, payment of the assessment on coffee lands and rent of cardamom plantations was not distributed over a certain period of the year; but time was allowed till the end of May for the payment of the former, and the latter was collected in January. An early cereal crop (locally known as the Vaisakha crop) is raised in 6 villages of the Surlabbimutnad of the Nanjarajpatna Taluk, and the revenue in this particular case was collected in three equal instalments, in August, September and October.

46. The Chief Commissioner considered that these rules required some modification. The month of January is admittedly too early for the collection of the first instalment on rice and ragi crops, for these crops are not generally brought into the market before February or March, although, in some instances, the ryots do contrive to dispose of their grain in January. He therefore considered that it would be more equitable to fix the time for the payment of the first instalment a month later; and that it would also be more convenient, both to the ryot and to Government, to equalize the instalments and reduce their number. There appeared to be no valid reason why the coffee assessment should not be collected in the same manner as the revenue derived from rice and ragi lands, except in the case of those planters who export to England. In regard to the early cereal crop raised in Surlabbimutnad, it was represented that this crop is not reaped till May and, owing to the monsoon following immediately afterwards, the ryots found a difficulty in disposing of it in sufficient time to enable them to pay the first instalment in August.

47. Bearing in mind these circumstances, the following revised rules for the collection of land revenue in Coorg were laid down, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject:—

(1) Assessment on rice and ragi lands will be collected in four equal instalments in the months of (1) February, (2) March, (3) April, and (4) May.

(2) Assessment on coffee lands will be similarly collected: but those planters who export to England may pay in one instalment before the 31st of May.

(3) Rent of cardamom plantations will be collected in February.

(4) Assessment on the lands on which the Vaisakha crop is raised will be collected in four equal instalments in the months of (1) September, (2) October, (3) November, and (4) December.

48. The demand for land for the cultivation of cereal crops is not great owing to the limited area left available. Two hundred and ninety-nine acres were taken up for the purpose during the year, and 196 acres were resigned, giving a net increase of 103 acres.

49. Many of the resignations were on account of the land being overrun with the lanthana shrub, which is spreading fast over all fields that may be left fallow and over the grazing lands of the Nanjarajpatna Hobli round Fraserpet. Special measures for its eradication have been proposed, but appear difficult to carry out.

50. 117·29 acres of coffee land were found on survey to be in excess of the estimated area; these with 98·26 acres of concealed coffee cultivation were brought to book.

51. No forest lands were sold during the year for coffee cultivation. No purchasers could be found for 1,195 acres, which were thrown out of the forest reserve near Tittimatti. This was due chiefly to the land being regarded by many as being situated too much to the east, and beyond the ordinary reach of the blossom showers. The diminished demand for coffee land is, however, due to the fact that nearly all land of any value was secured by the first European settlers in the Province, or is held by Natives under the very favorable bane tenure. Moreover in consequence of the fall in the price of coffee and the heavier expenses which have to be incurred in the cultivation of old land, the enterprize has proved of late years to be less remunerative than formerly. The deterioration of the soil from the heavy wash during the monsoon has led to much land chiefly on the Sampaji and Periyambadi ghats being thrown up by their owners: 1,901 acres were thus resigned during the year, and 255 acres were resumed for default of payment of assessment. The resignation of more land in these localities is apprehended.

52. Proposals are under consideration for the survey and assessment of 483 banés (up lands attached to rice holdings), which have been unauthorizedly cultivated with coffee: their total area is roughly estimated at 13,000 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

53. Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

54. The number of wards, whose holdings are administered by the Commissioner, is 46. Six estates were handed over during the year to wards who attained their majority and two estates of minors were taken under charge under Act XX of 1864.

III. PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

55. With reference to the policy adopted at annexation, of governing the country in a patriarchal manner and altering the old organization as little as possible, also with reference to the peculiar usages of the Coorg people and their rude civilization, the Province was included in the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 as one of the "Excepted Districts" to which Imperial Acts of previous date do not apply unless they are declared to be in force under Section 3. This Act was declared to be in force in Coorg by Notification dated the 22nd February 1875. The same Act enables any enactment which is in force in any part of British India, to be extended to Coorg with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. To still further facilitate the enactment of laws and rules required by the peculiar circumstances of Coorg and its advancing civilization, and to obviate the many difficulties and delays which would necessarily arise if every enactment required for the little province had to be passed at a meeting of the Legislative Council under the Indian Councils Act, the provisions of Section I of the 33rd of Victoria, Chapter 3, to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, were made applicable to Coorg from and after the 1st October 1877. The Chief Commissioner is thus empowered to prepare and submit such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary, for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. As a result of the change the following regulations have been passed :—

Regulation III of 1880, a regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg.

Regulation No. I of 1881, repealing within the limits of the Province of Coorg Madras Acts I of 1863 and I of 1873.

Regulation No. II of 1881 to amend the law relating to the courts in the Province of Coorg.

COURSE OF LEGISLATURE.

56. The Specific Relief Act, "Act I of 1877," was extended to Coorg on the 27th May 1882; the Civil Procedure Code, "Act XIV of 1882," came into force on the 1st June 1882; the Transfer of Property Act, "Act IV of 1882," and the Indian Easements Act, "Act V of 1882," came into force on the 1st July 1882. Act No XV of 1873, known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, was extended to the Province of Coorg on the 14th June 1882 and to all the Municipalities therein from the 14th February 1883. The Judicial Commissioner has truly remarked that some of the above Acts are not capable of being intelligibly translated into the vernacular language of the country, and are above the comprehension of the Coorg gentlemen who at present dispose of the great bulk of the civil judicial work of the Province.

POLICE.

57. A small force consisting of 5 Parpattegars, 3 Daffadars and 46 Constables, besides 3 Jamadars and 26 men of the Jail and Treasury guards and 5 temporary Patrolling Inspectors, was stationed in some of the large towns of the Province supplementing and assisting the jamma ryots by whom the Police duties are mainly conducted.

The force was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,973 as against Rs. 13,653 in the previous year. The decrease is due chiefly to the circumstance that the expenditure of 1881 was increased by the purchase of arms and ammunitions and the construction of certain Police buildings.

58. The number of cases reported to the Police during the year was 434, against 426 in the previous year. 199 of these were struck off on investigation, 11 were still under investigation, 186 were fully investigated and found to be true occurrences, and 38 remained undetected at the close of the year.

59. The number of cases tried and the number in which convictions were obtained were 186 and 116 respectively as against 195 and 127 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial fell from 65·12 to 62·36, and when compared with the total cases reported, the percentage is 26·72 or 2·36 less than in 1881.

60. The number of persons arrested was 409 or 106 less than in the previous year, of whom 325 were put on trial as against 333; of these 185 were convicted as against 177. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose from 34·36 to 45·23.

61. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 4,093 or Rs. 4,229 less than in 1881, while the value recovered was Rs. 707 against Rs. 1,436 giving the low percentage of 17·27 of the property lost.

62. On the whole the work of the year is not satisfactory. It has come to notice that the Nad Parpattegars have little detective ability and are ignorant of Police duties generally. The much needed reorganization of the force was however sanctioned at the close of the year under review, and it is hoped that more satisfactory results will ensue.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

63. There was no change in the number or constitution of the criminal courts of the Province during 1882; the total charges of the courts, civil and criminal, which amounted to Rs. 55,762, exceeded those of 1881 by Rs. 768. On the other hand there was an increase of Rs. 11,488 in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 65,966 as against Rs. 53,478 in the previous year. The increase in the cost of the courts was due to the increased pay granted to some of the Subedars and Parpattegars during the year in pursuance of the general measure for equalizing the pay of native judicial officers.

64. The number of complaints and offences reported was 1,753 or 390 more than in 1881. Of these cases only 191 were struck off as groundless at first hearing, 121 were undetected; the remaining 1,441 cases having been admitted by the Magis-

trate at the first hearing are shown in the statistics as returned as true. The result of the trials seems to prove that the Magistrates admit too many cases on their files at first hearing. Of the 1,441 cases tried, 1,154 were taken up direct by the Magistrates, and in these the percentage of convictions was 40·21 only; the remaining 287 cases were sent up by the Police and in them the percentage of convictions was as high as 61·07; only 11 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 3·60 days, which is satisfactory. The number of persons brought to trial was 2,305 as against 2,000 in 1881. Convictions were obtained against 44·4 per cent as compared with 41·05 in 1881. A comparison of the heinous offences brought to trial in the year under review and the previous year shows a large increase in the number of cases: there is an increase under every head except robbery. But the result of the trials and the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge's reports show that many of the offences charged were in all probability not committed. The statistics also show a large apparent increase in the number of cases of theft and of charges of hurt, assault and insult; but from the District Magistrate's report there is reason to believe that the Police from inexperience took up as cases of theft some disputes which ought to have been referred to the civil courts, that many of the cases of hurt might have been treated as mere assault, and that an unusual number of complaints of assault or insult were frivolous and were withdrawn or dismissed for default. On the whole there seems to be no reason to think that there was any large increase of crime in the year.

65. Most of the cases under the head of special and local laws were under Act XIII of 1859; of these 365 cases were instituted as against 317 in 1881; 250 cases involving 319 persons were tried, 141 persons were discharged; and 178 were ordered to do the work contracted for.

66. As the total number of witnesses examined during the year, *viz.* 4,137, is the highest on record, it is all the more satisfactory to notice that no witness was detained beyond the second day.

67. The punishments inflicted appear to call for no remark. As required by the Government of India in letter No. 9—725, dated the 26th May 1882, new statements regarding the particulars of whipping are appended to the Report.

68. The fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 7,593—15—0. Of this Rs. 5,548—8—3 were recovered and Rs. 730—0—0 remitted on appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,315—6—9 outstanding at the close of the year.

69. During the year under review 39 appeals were filed in the lower appellate courts, and of this small number as many as 13 or 33 per cent of the convictions were reversed. The average duration of these appeals was 10 days only, which is satisfactory.

70. The criminal work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was extremely light. The regular appeals preferred during the year numbered only 6, as against 16 in 1881. Of these 5 were disposed of with an average duration of 8·15 days for each case as compared with 27 days in the previous year.

PRISONS.

71. The jail at Mercara, which is the only jail in the Province of Coorg, is but a small one, with very limited accommodation. The reconstruction of the jail, which was commenced a few years ago, was completed during the year under review, thus providing accommodation for about 120 prisoners which is considered sufficient for all ordinary times.

72. The lock-ups too have received attention during the year 1882, and Rs. 1,658 were spent in their repair, and the repairs to the cutcherries to which they are as a rule attached.

73. There were 94 prisoners remaining in the jail at the end of the previous year, and the number of prisoners actually admitted during the year was 536. In the lock-ups there were 2 remaining at the close of the year, and 465 were admitted during the year; thus altogether there were 1,097 persons confined in the prisons in

Coorg against 838 in the previous year. Out of a total of 711 under-trial prisoners 167 were convicted and as many as 527 were released

74. The conduct of the prisoners in the Mercara Jail is reported to have been generally good, although the number of punishments for breach of jail discipline rose from 41 to 53. The number of prisoners placed in solitary confinement was 3, (1 male and 2 females,) and the number placed in solitary confinement with reduced diet was 4. In no case has reduced diet alone been used as a punishment. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted was 29 or 1 less than in the previous year.

75. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were admitted into the hospital as against 182 in 1881. The daily average of sick was 3·63 and the number of deaths 12 as compared with 3·49 and 5 deaths in 1881 The death rate is rather high; but six of the deaths were due to cholera and diarrhœa, and the persons who thus died are said to have come from a district where cholera had prevailed.

76. The total cost of prisoners rose from Rs. 10,314 to Rs 11,151, but the cost per head of average strength fell from Rs. 116—13—4 to Rs. 109. There was a slight increase from Rs 51—4—0 to Rs. 52—13—6 in the average expenditure per head on rations.

77. The Jail Bakery and Printing Press were maintained during the year and afforded useful employment to a certain number of convicts. The question of closing the Bakery and Press, in accordance with the principles enunciated in a resolution of the Government of India, was duly considered, but it has not yet been thought advisable to abolish them, as they meet urgent local wants which cannot be supplied satisfactorily from other places in the Province, and moreover they afford suitable employment to a few of the convicts during the monsoon months, when out-door labor is almost impossible.

The net profit of manufactures was Rs. 4,058—12—6 against Rs. 3,804—11—7 in 1881 giving Rs 48—14—0 per head of convict sentenced to labor or Rs. 45 per head of average strength, bringing down the total cost to the State per head of average strength to Rs 64. The sudden fall from Rs. 82—7—11, the figure given in the year previous, to Rs. 64, is accounted for by the fact that in previous years the net cost to the State was calculated for convicts only, while, according to the revised statistical forms now introduced for the first time this year, it has been calculated for the average strength of the whole jail population.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

78. The number of civil tribunals maintained in the Province during the year under review was 17 as before.

Three thousand and seventy-five cases or 236 more than in the previous year were instituted in the courts. Adding to these the 139 cases which were pending at the close of the year 1881, there were in all 3,214 suits for disposal. Of these, 3,121 were disposed of, leaving 93 pending at the close of the year. Besides these there were 496 miscellaneous cases for disposal; of these, 483 were disposed of, leaving 13 cases pending.

79. The average value of each suit was Rs. 129 as against Rs. 281 in the previous year, a decrease which is accounted for by one suit valued at Rs. 4,57,000 having been filed in 1881.

80. Of the decided cases 1,945 were uncontested and 728 were contested. Of the latter, in 559 cases judgment was given for plaintiff and in 169 for defendant Of the former as many as 1,029 were decreed *exparte* against 978 in 1881. The duration in the disposal of both contested and uncontested suits was higher than in the previous year, being 30 and 19 days respectively as against 26 and 18 in 1881. The increased duration is ascribed to the circumstance that a number of documents and intricate accounts had to be produced in two cases, and to the adjournments consequent on the unusually heavy rains which rendered the attendance of witnesses on several occasions impossible.

81. The total number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the year was 2,416 or 233 more than in 1881, and the amount realized both with and without the issue of processes was Rs. 1,05,173—3—7 against Rs. 78,300—8—9 in 1881.

82. Appeals for hearing numbered 198 against 110 in 1881: of these, 187 were disposed of and 11 were pending at the close of the year. The duration for each appeal was 22 days against 21 in the previous year. Eighty-two per cent of the appeals were contested, of which 40 per cent were confirmed, 24 per cent modified, 4 per cent reversed and 14 per cent remanded.

83. The work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was not heavy, although the number of appeals filed in that court, *viz.* 1 regular appeal and 22 second appeals show an increase of 9 appeals over that of the previous year. The number of processes issued, and the amount of execution fees collected, which rose from 16,168 to 20,006 and from Rs. 8,367 to Rs. 10,085 respectively, evidence a considerable increase in the work of the lower courts. Of this amount the maintenance of the civil judicial establishment cost Rs. 4,920, leaving a net profit of Rs. 5,165 against Rs. 3,996 in 1881.

REGISTRATION.

84. The number of documents registered during the year was 575 or only 1 less than in the previous year, but the amount of registration fees realized fell from Rs. 4,204 to Rs. 3,276. The value involved in documents registered was Rs. 3,07,615 for movable and Rs. 6,67,287 for immovable property as against Rs. 2,00,895 and Rs. 11,28,034 in the previous year. The average value of each transaction of movable and immovable property was Rs. 4,888 and Rs. 1,303 respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,998 and Rs. 2,200 in 1881—82.

85. The very great decrease in the value of immovable property affected by registered documents was due not to a difference in number of transactions, but to the much smaller aggregate value of immovable property affected by deeds of sale and deeds of a miscellaneous kind. Under mortgages there was a small increase in both number and value.

86. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,270 and disbursements to Rs. 1,715, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,556, the percentage of expenditure on receipts being Rs. 52·14 as compared with Rs. 49·47 in 1881—82, and Rs. 49·4 in 1880—81. The increased cost of permanent establishments from Rs. 240 in 1881—82 to Rs. 315 in 1882—83 is due to the raising of the pay of certain Clerks.

87. The average time taken to complete the registration of a document relating to immovable property in North Coorg has improved considerably, being 3 days as against 6 in the previous year; but there is still room for further improvement in this respect. The average time taken by the other registration offices in Coorg was 2½, 1½ and 1 day.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

88. The names of the 5 existing Municipalities, with their population according to the General Census of 1881, are noted below:—

Municipalities.	Population.
Mercara	8,383
Virarajendrapet	4,576
Somavarpet	1,528
Fraserpet	1,310
Kodlipet	856
Total....	16,653

Of these towns the most important both as regards population and municipal administration are Mercara (or Mahadeopet) and Virarajendrapet.

89. Two-thirds or more of the number of the members of each board are non-

officials. In the two most important towns arrangements have been made for securing a rough kind of selection of candidates by popular vote under rules framed in 1879 under Section 3 of Act XVIII of 1864, but the actual appointments are made by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendation of the boards. In the minor Municipalities the appointments are simply by nomination, but the boards are allowed to make recommendations which are ordinarily accepted.

90. The above named Act was superseded by the North-Western Province and Oudh Municipalities Act XV of 1873, which was extended to the Province in June 1882 and to all the Municipalities in February 1883. Under this Act all the old rules and bye-laws remain in force. No change has yet been made in them, but improved rules for the conduct of elections of members are under consideration.

91. As in previous years several projects for the sanitation of the municipal towns had to be deferred for want of funds. However, so far as the funds went, some desirable improvement was effected in this direction.

92. To increase the water-supply of the town of Mercara, the Dasavala tank, on which a portion of the population is dependent, was cleared out at a cost of Rs. 366. The drainage of the town was improved and avenue trees planted at a cost of Rs. 338.

93. In Virarajendrapet and in the minor Municipalities a sum of Rs. 2,174 and 286 respectively was spent on the improvement of drains, repairs to roads and in clearing lanthana. The total amount spent on sanitary works during the year was Rs. 3,161.

94. The total municipal income of the year, including an opening cash balance of Rs. 13,517—10—0, amounted to Rs. 27,522—3—10 against Rs. 29,685—15—8 in 1881—82: of this sum, Rs. 13,467—5—4 was expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,054—14—6; of which, the sum of Rs. 11,761—9—9 belongs to the Municipality of Virarajendrapet. The main sources of municipal revenue are octroi, house-tax, license on trades and market fees and fines.

95. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the several Municipalities was Mercara, 0—9—10, Virarajendrapet 1—0—9, Fraserpet 0—0—10½, Somavarpet 0—0—4 and Kodlipet 0—2—5. It will thus be observed that Virarajendrapet pays the highest rate of tax although the incidence was reduced during the year under review by no less than 0—8—11 per head. This high rate of taxation is due to the fact that an octroi was levied in this Municipality, which however was abolished at the close of the year under report and a house-tax substituted.

96. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 13,467—5—4 and the outlay on public works Rs. 3,865—4—3.

97. Under the head of conservancy a sum of Rs. 5,415—12—6 was spent against Rs. 5,342—2—2. Forty-seven lamps were lit during the year, *viz.*, 17 in Mercara and 30 in Virarajendrapet at a cost of Rs. 1,092—14—10.

MILITARY.

98. In consequence of the reduction which it was found necessary to make in the number of Native Regiments of the Madras Army, it has been decided by the Government that Mercara should no longer be retained as a Military Station. The Head-Quarters and Right Wing of the 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, were accordingly removed to Vellore on the 2nd January 1883. Some rooms in the Raja's Palace, in which the officers of the regiment formerly resided, will be used as Public Offices. The Regimental Hospital has been handed over to the Educational Department, the materials of the sepoy lines have been sold by auction, and the regimental bazaar has been included within the Municipality.

MARINE.

Nil.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

99. The extent of land under food grains shows a slight increase. There are 73,028 acres of land cultivated under rice and 1,432 acres under dry crops. The net increase in the cultivated area is 103 acres.

100. There are in the Province 218 coffee plantations owned by Europeans, and 4,454 by natives, comprising an area of 75,922 acres, or a little less than one thirteenth of the area of the whole District. The area of land held by the former is 40,454 acres on an assessment of Rs. 72,687, and by the latter 35,468 acres, paying an assessment of Rs. 65,251. In addition much coffee is grown on the bánés (uplands attached to rice fields), roughly estimated at 13,000 acres. Cardamoms also are extensively grown under trees in the ghat forests, the receipts from which are credited to the head of Forests. The average size of each coffee plantation held by Europeans is 185 acres, and by natives 8 acres. Of the whole area, 40,800 acres are in bearing. Owing to the short crop of last year, the out-turn, calculated at 1 cwt. the acre for native and 2½ cwts. on European estates, was about 3,800 tons, being only one-third of the yield of the previous year. Taking the average cost of cultivation at Rs. 100 per acre on European estates and Rs. 40 on native, each cwt. of coffee costs on the average Rs. 53—0—0 to produce. The number of persons resident on European coffee estates and large native estates is 26,893 according to the returns obtained in the last census, which was taken on the 17th February 1881; but this number is increased by 20,000 during the picking season. The cost of cultivation at the rates per acre assumed above, which however are probably above actual average rates, comes to nearly 29 lakhs of rupees. Of this not less than 60 per cent may be estimated as having been paid to laborers as wages. The value of coffee produced, taking the selling price to be on the average Rs. 30 per cwt. on the spot, came to Rs. 18,82,500.

101. Endeavours are being made, by the distribution of seed, to persuade the ryots of the Nanjarajpatna and Ramaswamikanave hoblis to attempt the cultivation of wheat, potatoes, tobacco and English vegetables, for which the soil is well suited. At present the District is dependent almost entirely on Mysore for the first three products. Arrangements have also been made to introduce the pepper vine from Malabar. As the Swedish plough has been found to answer in the cultivation of rice fields, a small supply has been ordered from the Agricultural Farm at Madras for sale to ryots.

102. *Labor.*—The labor market was well supplied, the usual rate of Rs. 6 per mensem being sufficient to attract coolies from Mysore. The pernicious advance system is still maintained, chiefly from the apprehension of loss, should labor not come in. A few estates succeeded in enlisting Tamil labor from Salem and a few Telugu waddars. Also the labor from the Western Coast, which is of value for heavy work, is on the increase, so much so as to have admitted of a small reduction being effected in the contract rates. Owing to the small crop and the completion of the Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, carriage was plentiful, and lower rates were given for the trip to Bangalore and to the Coast.

103. *Live-Stock.*—While the heaviness of the monsoon did not cause after all such serious injury to the crops as might have been expected, it proved fatal to numbers of cattle, which died from exposure and failure of pasturage. In no year have the losses from this cause been so heavy. In some instances, ryots who owned only a few head became impoverished by the loss of all they had; while some of the coffee planters and the more respectable Coorgs lost as many as 40 or 50 head. The total loss reported amounted to 14,347, or 10,356 more than in the previous year. It may not be out of place to mention that, acting on advice given, Mr. G. Martin, who took the municipal conservancy contract, saved his cart bullocks by grooming them well on their return home, and washing them down with hot water and native soap.

104. *Prices.*—When the season opened, the local market for native coffee was very dull, it being as low as Rs. 540 per ton; but it improved towards its close, reach-

ing Rs. 600, by which the traders who had effected purchases were benefited more than the ryots. The price of coffee in the home market fluctuated much. Both European and native planters have met, in late years, with much disappointment from a fall in prices and the local trade has also suffered greatly.

105. The demand for cardamoms was small: the price, Rs. 2 per lb, was low, compared with that which obtained in former years, and was 2 annas lower than that of the previous year. Prices of food grains also fell. Rice of the second sort, which is the staple food of the country, was Rs. 2—8—0 per maund of 80 lbs., being annas 15—8 less than in the year previous. Ragi and horse-gram, which are grown only in Eastern Coorg, fell from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2—1—0 to Rs. 1—7—0 and Rs. 1—6—0 respectively per maund of 80 lbs. consequent on the favorable season in Mysore.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

106. The past year was remarkable in the annals of Coorg for the severity of the south-west monsoon. The rain-fall reached the maximum ever known, 204·37 inches having been registered at Mercara; 237·1 inches at Somavarpet in North Coorg, and 134·45 inches at Anandapur in South Coorg. On the Kadamakal estate on the Western Ghats it was as high as 337·86 inches. Considerable damage was caused to the ghat roads and to the paddy flats of the Kaggodlunad and Horurnurokalnad by landslips, which diverted the streams from their proper course, covered the fields with sand, and submerged the rice nurseries. Similar damage was caused by the backing of streams flowing into the Cauvery and its tributaries, the Hattihole, the Choranhole, and the Hemavati in North-east Coorg. In other respects the season proved generally favorable to the rice crop. A fine crop was reaped in the Yelusavirshime Taluk in North Coorg, which compensated for the losses which the ryots had sustained from drought in the previous year. In the Nanjrajpatna Taluk the ragi crop suffered from the continuous heavy rain, and was below the average.

107. Although the blossoming showers seemed favorable the yield of the coffee crop fell generally much below the average which may be partly ascribed to the heavy crop of the previous year, and partly to the heaviness of the monsoon. On the Sampaji Ghat there was a complete failure of crop, as the showers which were due in March did not fall till May, and were immediately succeeded by the heavy downpours of the monsoon, which washed out the pollen, preventing the blossom from setting. A few estates in East Coorg did better. The average out-turn per acre throughout Coorg was, however, only one-third of that of the previous year; for instead of getting 7 cwts. few planters got more than 2½.

HORTICULTURE.

108. Coffee continues to be the most important product of the country, and its successful cultivation is of paramount importance to the welfare of the people. Experience of the best method of culture has been gained from the mistakes of the past, but at the sacrifice too frequently of much capital. Some of the first European settlers came from Ceylon, and unfortunately they set the example of clearing and burning the forest, which was followed by all planters for the first fifteen years, instead of adopting the safer but less remunerative plan of growing coffee under shade, which is followed in Mysore. Another mistake that was made was in removing the virgin forest, which crowned the mountain crests and covered the rocky spurs; owing to which the estates were deprived of valuable leaf manure, and the greater portion of them became exposed to the full blast of the monsoon or the still more trying hot east winds. At first all seemed to prosper, as large profits were obtained from the heavy crops yielded by the trees which flourished in the virgin soil, enriched by the rich compost of the burnt forest; but as the soil got washed down the declivities of the hills by the heavy monsoon rains, the estates began rapidly to deteriorate, till several of them had to be abandoned. Some of these estates are now quite overgrown with a thick growth of the shrub called lanthana; others show long rows of weather-beaten sticks, bearing a few shrivelled leaves, with only a few patches of good coffee left in low lying valleys and in sheltered nooks. Not only have the hard working planters concerned in these ventures been ruined, but capitalists in England and banking firms in Madras and Tellicherry, who advanced

money on the mortgage of estates, have had as in Ceylon a number of worthless properties thrown upon their hands. These causes, combined with a fall in the market price, have led to the heavy depreciation which has taken place recently in the value of coffee land and to a general distrust of the industry considered as a mode of investment.

109. These remarks, it must be understood, apply only to the estates on the Periyambadi and Sampaji ghats, to portions of the Mercara plateau, and the tract of land near Virarajendrapet known as the Forest. A very different condition of affairs is met with in the once despised and now prosperous district of South Coorg, familiarly known as the "Bamboo." Most of the estates there were not opened till later on, and the need of better working and heavy manuring after good crops was sooner recognized. Also the ravages of the borer (*Xylotrechus quadrupes*), which made such ravages on coffee plantations in the year 1866 and 1867, had the one good effect of forcing the attention of planters to the necessity of raising shade. More attention is now being paid to its adjustment, so that while the out-turn of the coffee may not be injuriously affected by want of sunshine, moisture may be retained in the soil, a cooler temparature be maintained especially in the hot season, the force of the monsoon and easterly winds may be broken, and the ravages of the dire enemies of the planter, the "Borer" and the leaf disease (*Hemileiaa vastatrix*) may be lessened. The former has done more damage this season than usual, owing, it is supposed, to the absence of rain in the month of May of last year, which admitted of the safe hatching of the ova deposited by the female. The trees, most valued for shade, are the varieties of the ficus including the jack, and the indigenous varieties of cedrela, namely the Noga and Balanji. Those planted in past years have now reached such a height, that viewing the coffee country in South Coorg from an eminence, it has the appearance of being again one great unbroken stretch of forest, 13 miles long by 13 broad; the scene being varied only by the planters' bungalows, which are built on all elevated spots.

110. A few of the more enterprising Coorgs, who have adopted the example of the European planters in pursuing a better system of culture, are owners of valuable properties; but numbers, who once drew a good income from the coffee trees planted in their banes, now obtain scarcely any crop, owing to the exhaustion of the soil and neglect of cultivation.

111. *Cardamoms.*—The profit gained by some of the planters in Manjarabad is leading to the adoption, by a few Europeans and by some enterprising Natives, of a more systematic cultivation of cardamoms from seed and division of stems, in lieu of the primitive fashion heretofore in vogue of promoting their spontaneous growth by causing a gap in the forest by felling trees. The fall in price has been considerable owing to the limited market and increased production; but the profits reaped from the lease of the cardamoms in Government forests has formed a considerable source of income to the Coorgs and may be so in time to such European planters as have jungle left unfelled on the ghats.

112. *Cinchona.*—Consequent on the poor returns from coffee, greater attention is being paid by planters to cinchona. A number of plants have been put down among the coffee trees, and in a few cases separate plantations are being formed on lands originally taken up for coffee. The returns give 868,725 plants, covering a roughly estimated area of 1,086 acres or 311 acres more than in the previous year. The variety known as *Ch. succirubra* is hardy and thrives well; but other varieties are in demand, especially *ledgeriana* and *robusta*. One planter alone owns two lakhs of *succirubra*, 70,000 of *condaminea*, and 40,000 *ledgeriana*. The new process of bark shaving, instead of stripping, was applied with success, the bark selling at £ 0—3—8 per lb.

113. The cultivation of *ceara* rubber has been tried by a few planters; but the enterprise though hopeful is still experimental. The many expensive attempts at acclimatizing *Theobroma cacoa* are not encouraging. The plant does not take kindly to the soil, remains in a languid state, and after repeated efforts resulting only in the production of diminutive leaves, withers and dies. It is also liable to attacks from white ants. The growth of the oil palm (*Elais Guineense*) leaves however nothing to be desired; also *pithecolobium saman* and *caroba* give good promise.

114. The *orange* is grown in small orchards in South Coorg, and the fruit is exported largely to Mysore and Canara. A better variety admits of being introduced than the loose jacket. Seeing that the return after the seventh year is large and continuous, the cultivation of the orange and of the lime only requires the stimulus of a railway to ensure its being undertaken on a larger scale.

FORESTS.

115. Act VII of 1865 is still the law under which the forests of Coorg are administered. In reply to a proposal to substitute Act VII of 1878, it was suggested by the Government of India that the lately passed Forest Act for the Madras Presidency might be found more suitable. The matter is still under consideration.

116. The area of the demarcated or Government forests has been reduced from 234 to 233 square miles owing to survey corrections. In the report of the previous year, it was stated that the demarcation of the ghat forests was completed, but in default of a survey they have not yet been gazetted and are therefore not shown in the list of Reserves.

117. The boundaries and fire lines of all the eastern forests have been cleared, and something of the same kind has been done elsewhere. The final settlement of the disputed boundary between Coorg and Malabar in the Kiggatnad Taluk was effected during the year.

118. Very few cases of theft occurred during the year. The difficulty of preventing thefts below the ghats by Moplas is partly due to a remarkable difference in the land tenure: all the Malabar forests adjoining Coorg are private property, while those in Coorg are State property. The cases of breaches of Forest Rules were of a petty nature and amounted to only 13 against 21 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases, and 45 persons were punished. One case was dismissed, and 2 cases were pending at the close of the year.

119. An attempt was made to protect 123,315 acres from fire during the year, and of this 123,299 acres are shown as actually protected, but this remarkable success was really due to accidents of rain-fall which arrested the drying of the forests. The cost of protection was Rs. 2,446 or Rs. 1,029 more than in the previous year, which was due to the employment of extra guards and to the additional precautions taken to ensure success; for, the natural causes which rendered these helps unnecessary and favored the operations of the season could not have been foreseen. The area planted with teak increased by 55 acres, and about 150 acres more were cleared for the purpose. The supply of plants, however, in the nurseries was again insufficient which was due this year not to drought but to excess of rain. The area of sandal plantations was increased by a third, *viz.*, 56½ acres, and 115 acres more were cleared. In fact sandal plantations seem to be making very satisfactory progress. The yield of timber during the year was good. The number of logs felled was 2,530 measuring 46,601 cubic feet, and the number taken to the depôts was 1,897 measuring 33,960 cubic feet; 40,388 cubic feet were sold exclusive of the 1,587½ cart-loads of firewood. The number of bamboos felled was 75,822, the number taken to the depôts was 28,334 and the number sold 80,422. The quantity of sandalwood collected was 117½ tons and the quantity sold 192½ tons.

120. The financial results of the year are as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	.. .. ..		1,38,022
Charges.	*A.* Conservancy and Works ..	35,649	
	B. Establishments ..	29,134	64,783
	Surplus ..		73,239

Owing chiefly to the large sales of sandalwood at good prices the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 37,658; and the surplus accordingly rose by Rs. 32,733. The ratio which charges bear to receipts has fallen from 59·66 to 46·90 per cent.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

121. Granite slabs have been quarried for years past from rocks near Palur, Fraserpet, Kodlipet and Somavarpet, and are used for the pavement of house-yards and drains. Fresh quarries have, at the instance of the Superintending Engineer, been opened during the current year at Channaiyanakote for the construction of the Siddapur bridge, another near the 4th mile stone of the Mercara-Siddapur road, and a third not far from Ammatti in South Coorg. Laterite is used for building purposes and for pavement at Virarajendrapet and in the surrounding Nads.

122. From the strong resemblance of the country to the Wynad, there is a probability of gold being found in the quartz reefs, which exist on the Brahmagiri hills and near Fraserpet. The presence of gold has been discovered also on analysis of specimens sent from three coffee estates near the Periyambadi and Sampaji ghats; but further prospecting operations are suspended consequent on the small amount of success which has as yet attended the Gold Mining Companies in Mysore and the Wynad.

MANUFACTURES.

123. Manufactures do not flourish to any extent in the Province, consequent on the great demand for labor for agricultural operations and the high rate of wages prevailing. One hundred and twenty-four looms were at work in the villages of Seringala, Somavarpet, Sanivarsante and Kodlipet in North Coorg in the manufacture of the ordinary coarse cloth worn by the lower classes of the people. The weavers at Seringala manufacture also the red and dark blue sashes, which are worn by the poorer classes of Coorgs.

124. About a dozen artizans add to their means by making the knives which are worn by Coorgs as part of their ordinary dress. The sheaths are usually mounted in silver, and some of them are of considerable value. The number of knives turned out yearly does not exceed 200 of the estimated value of Rs. 6,000. The steel used is of local manufacture and of inferior quality.

125. The Tilery at Mercara, owned by Mr. East, is doing a good business in manufacturing the large roof tiles, which are known as "Mangalore tiles," and for which there is a considerable local demand, owing to their size and durability. The clay obtained is of excellent quality, and some of the tiles manufactured have been found to stand a greater strain than those turned out at Mangalore. Shallow pans which are of use in the propagation of cinchona seedlings, have also been supplied largely to planters from the factory. Soda water is made in connection with the works, and saw-mills are being established.

126. A few potmakers are to be found throughout the country, chiefly in the villages of North Coorg; also a few braziers in South Coorg. They make the primitive pots in common use all over India.

TRADE.

127. The trade in coffee and cardamoms was much diminished in consequence of the short crop, the quantity of the former product exported being estimated at 3,137 tons against 6,125 in the previous year.

128. The heavy losses in live stock, which took place during the monsoon, increased the demand, but the market was badly supplied. Prices rose as much as Rs. 40 being paid for milch buffaloes. The number of cattle and sheep bought is estimated at 12,724 head, and the expenditure at Rs. 57,730. Nearly the whole number was imported from Mysore, as few cattle and sheep are raised in Coorg.

129. Under the head of flax manufactures are included gunny bags, which are imported largely from Calcutta for the transport of coffee to the coast.

130. The reduced circumstances of the Coorgs owing to the failure of coffee crops, combined with the temperance movement, have led to a diminished consumption of British spirits. The arrack supplied by the new contractors was also of good quality, and being cheaper was preferred by the poorer classes and coolies.

131. Kerosine oil continues to supplant the use of vegetable oils in shops and in the houses of natives and the sale has been fostered by a fall in price. The consumption of salt has also increased since the fall in price due to reduction of the duty

Such reduction must be regarded as conferring a boon upon a wet country where the use of salt is of the greatest value both to man and beast.

132. The use of fish and bone manures is an important factor in the successful cultivation of coffee, owing to the phosporous they contain. As might therefore be expected, the quantity imported was larger than in years past. Natives are also beginning to recognize their value, and would purchase them more largely, if they could be delivered from the coast at cheaper rates and at all seasons of the year. The yearly expenditure upon these manures connot now be much under a lakh of rupees.

133. The quantity of timber and sandalwood exported was larger and of greater value than in the previous year; but more still could be supplied without encroaching too far on the abundant resources of the country.

134. Owing to the abundant harvest, less grain was imported. The departure of the Native Infantry Regiment also affected the requirements of the Mercara market.

PUBLIC WORKS.

135. The budget grant for the year under notice was Rs. 1,80,000, *i. e.* Rs. 5,000 for "Military" and Rs. 1,75,000 for "Other Services." The grant for "Military" was reduced by Rs. 3,835 as per orders of the Government of India conveyed in their telegram dated 3rd November 1882. The tables appended to this Report exhibit the reduced grant distributed over the different budget sub-heads.

136. The total expenditure under all heads at the close of the official year was Rs. 1,43,332, so that Rs. 32,833 of the sanctioned grant lapsed.

137. MILITARY.—*Original Works.*—There was no major work in progress during the year and the modified grant of Rs. 16 was spent in completing 4 culverts on the Rifle Range, Mercara.

138. MILITARY.—*Repairs.*—On account of the departure of the Regiment from Mercara in December 1882, the allotment for the year was not fully utilized. The principal work executed under this head was repairing the Palace in the Fort of Mercara, at a cost of Rs. 408.

139. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Original Works.—Improvements to the Jail at Mercara.*—This work was finished at the end of 1881—82; but the accounts were not closed, as the materials at sight had to be transferred to other works. The accounts are now finally adjusted. Total outlay on this work was Rs. 38,254 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 38,125.

140. *The Taluk and Nad Cutcherries at Ramaswamikanave and Siddapur* were completed during the year and handed over to Revenue authorities, and the *Cutcherry at Sanivarsante* was nearly finished.

The revised grant under the head Civil Buildings—Original Works—was Rs. 1,200 and the outlay amounted to Rs. 631.

141. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—*Repairs.*—The work consisted of repairing 15 buildings at a cost of Rs. 2,113 and calls for no special remark.

142. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Original Works.—Opening out Road from Virarajendrapet to Periyapatna.*—The progress on this important line of road was not satisfactory, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 14,792 against an allotment of Rs. 31,024. The failure of the contractor to supply stones for Muttitodu and Gottadahalla bridges, the transfer of all available stone-burners to the Siddapur bridge works, and illness among subordinates, chiefly contributed to the lapse of Rs. 16,232 on this road.

Opening out a 1st class Road from Mercara to Siddapur Road.—Rs. 25,575 was allotted for this work; of this Rs. 18,535 was spent in forming and metalling the road up to 10th mile and in constructing several slab culverts. The lapse of Rs. 7,040 is due principally to the non-construction of two bridges in the 9th mile, the stones for which were collected in a quarry but not carted away. The road was kept in trafficable order throughout the year, except for 8 days in July 1882, when heavy land slips occurred. The cost of removing these slips amounted to Rs. 2,800.

Constructing a bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur.—A preliminary estimate of Rs. 70,394 for constructing a bridge of 7 arches of 40 feet span was sanctioned under Government of India No. 383 C., dated 7th October 1882.

During the year, foundations for the south (Siddapur) abutment and the piers Nos. 1 and 2 were excavated and filled in and superstructure raised to 3 feet. Foundations were also excavated for the north (Mercara) abutment. A large quantity of material was collected also at site of th ebridge. But the unhealthiness of the forests caused sickness among the stone-burners and great difficulty was experienced in even keeping them at the quarry. The contractor himself fell seriously ill and had twice to leave the Province. Progress was very seriously retarded, for it was anticipated that the stone for the whole structure would have been quarried during the year. The allotment of Rs. 25,000 was exceeded by Rs. 2,524.

The revised grant under the head Communications—original works—amounted to Rs. 83,400 ; of this Rs. 61,564 were expended.

143. COMMUNICATIONS.—*Repairs.*—The original grant under this head Rs. 40,300 had to be supplemented by Rs. 9,700 to meet the cost of special repairs due to the very heavy monsoon of 1882.

The roads were maintained in fair order, with the exception of the approaches Periyambadi ghat, portions of the ghat itself and Virarajendrapet-Periyapatna road The pier of the iron girder bridge at Kakitodu on the Periyambadi ghat gave way during heavy floods and traffic was impeded.

144. ESTABLISHMENT.—The original grant was Rs. 38,000, but as furlough allowances of Executive Engineer were debited to General Revenues of the Empire and as provision for Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, was not utilized for 7 months of the year, the grant was reduced to Rs. 31,044 and the balance re-appropriated for works.

The percentage of establishment to works is 25·62.

145. INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.—Out of the budget grant of Rs. 33,581 Rs. 31,355 was placed at the disposal of Public Works Department for expenditure, while the revised estimate, as per Government of India Resolution No. 128 A. G., dated 16th March 1883, amounted to Rs. 26,200. The outlay in the year fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 10,312. This heavy lapse occurred chiefly through insufficiency of labor (all available labor having been concentrated on Imperial works), sickness among cooly gangs, and negligence on the part of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

146. CIVIL BUDGET.—Besides the Imperial and Incorporated Local Fund works, the Department supervised numerous petty works and repairs from the Civil Budget grant of Rs. 5,093.

147. The expenditure during the year, under Imperial and District Funds, fell short of the grants by Rs. 32,833 and Rs. 10,312, respectively. This is stated to be due chiefly to an exceptionally heavy monsoon followed by a very dry weather which spread sickness among labor gangs and subordinates. The total expenditure however did not fall below the average of previous years.

148. The whole of the roads could not be properly maintained. There was a difficulty about labor, and it is a question whether the Province under its present conditions can, for sometime to come, maintain in good order at all seasons a greater mileage than is at present open. This is to be regretted as there are constant demands for other roads, which, for want of labor, have to be deferred.

149. A fair start was made with the bridge over the Cauvery at Siddapur, but sickness among the work-people imported from Mysore delayed progress.

150. The heavy monsoon rains seriously damaged the communications and for a time all available labor had to be concentrated to clear away the heavy landslips and maintain traffic. One serious accident occurred on the Periyambadi ghat, when during the floods in August the pier of the Kakitodu bridge gave way and the two 35 feet girder spans fell.

151. The execution of work in Coorg depends chiefly on imported labor and this again is only available at certain seasons for limited periods. The climate also affects the health of work-people imported from Mysore and no real progress in public works can be expected until the Province itself can supply a fair share of the requisite labor and the communications from outside admit of more rapid transport for labor from neighbouring provinces to the east and west.

Statement showing Expenditure as compared with the Imperial Grant for 1882—83.

Heads of Services.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of the year.	Outlay.	Difference as compared with Final Grant.	
				Short Outlay.	Excess Outlay.
Original Works	93,605	86,116	60,949	25,167	...
Repairs	45,845	53,905	51,351	2,554	...
Establishment	38,000	31,044	29,158	1,886	...
Tools and Plant	2,550	4,200	1,465	2,735	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	36	...	36
Total.....	1,80,000	1,75,265	1,42,959	32,342	36
Suspense Balances	...	...	...	...	...
Stock Purchases and Sales	...	900	—36	...	...
Stock	...		272	...	...
Miscellaneous Advances	..		137	...	...
	...	900	373	527	...
Grand Total.....	1,80,00	1,76,165	1,43,332	32,869	36
		32,833		32,833	

Statement of Expenditure classified under the different Budget Heads for 1882—83.

Sub-Heads.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military		16	724	740
Irrigation, Ordinary		...	...	...
Other Services ...	Civil Buildings	—631	2,113	1,482
	Communications	61,564	48,514	1,10,078
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...
			Total.....	1,12,300
Establishment ...	Military			217
	Other Services			28,941
Tools and Plant ...	Military			...
	Other Services			1,465
Profit and Loss				36
			Total.....	1,42,959
Suspense Balances ...	Stock Purchases and Sales			—36
	Stock			272
	Miscellaneous Advances			137
			Total.....	373
			Grand Total.....	1,43,332

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1882—83.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.						
1. Accommodation for troops ...	...	668	668	...	...	...
3. Commissariat buildings ...	...	56	56	...	...	...
8. Fortifications	16	...	16	..	...	...
Total Military.....	...	...	..	16	724	740
AGRICULTURAL.						
OTHER SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
12. Administration	621	229	850	...	...	
14. Law and Justice	..	30	30	...	...	...
16. Jails	—1,252	70	—1,182	..	...	...
20. Miscellaneous	...	1,637	1,637	...	...	...
Telegraph	..	147	147	...	...	..
Total Civil Buildings.....	...	..	...	—631	2,113	1,482
COMMUNICATIONS.						
(1—4) Metalled, &c., roads ...	61,564	48,514	1,10,078	...	...	...
Total Communications.....	..	...	...	61,564	48,514	1,10,078
				Military.	Other Services.	Total.
Establishment	...	...	..	217	28,941	29,158
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,465	1,465
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	36	36
Total.....	...	...	..	...	...	1,42 959
FLUCTUATION IN SUSPENSE BALANCE.						
Stock Purchases and Sales	...	..	...	...	...	—36
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	272
Miscellaneous Advances	...	...	...	...	...	137
	...	...	...	...	...	373
Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	...	....	.	...	...	1,43,332

Statement showing the Outlay incurred on Original Works in Coorg Division during the year 1882—83.

Division.	Budget Item.	Name of Work.	Original Budget Grant.	Modified Grant.	Outlay.	Difference compared with Modified Grant. More.	Difference compared with Modified Grant. Less.
		MILITARY					
		Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under...	1,000	16	16	...	...
		CIVIL BUILDINGS					
		Constructing Taluk and Nad Cutcherry at Sanivarsante	..	1,078	545	...	533
		Do a Nad Cutcherry at Ramaswamikanave...	...	9	9	...	...
		Do do at Siddapur ..	...	22	67	45	...
1		Improvements to the Jail at Mercara	5,000	...	—1,252	...	1,252
		Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under...	1,000	91	...	...	91
		Total Civil Buildings.....	6,000	1,200	—631	45	1,876
		COMMUNICATIONS					
2		Opening out road from Virarajendrapet to Periyapatam *vid* Siddapur	32,000	31,021	14,792	...	16,232
3		Opening out a first class road from Mercara to Siddapur	25,575	25,575	18,535	...	7,040
4		Constructing a bridge over the Cauvery river ...	25,000	25,000	27,524	2,520	...
		Minor works estimated to cost Rs 2,500 and under...	1,530	1,801	713	...	1,088
		Total Communications.....	84,105	83,400	61,564	2,520	24,360
		Grand Total Rs.....	91,105	84,616	60,949	2,565	26,236

Statement showing Expenditure compared with Grant from District Fund Budget, 1882—83

Heads of Service.	Grant in Budget.	Revised Estimate	Outlay	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Short Outlay.	Difference as compared with Revised Estimate. Excess Outlay.	Remarks.
Original Works	8,500	8,053	1,219	6,834	...	Rs. 26,200 accepted by Government of India.
Repairs	19,031	14,358	11,341	2,997	...	
Establishment	5,850	3,624	3,143	481	...	
Tools and Plant	200	199	199	..	...	
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	33,581	26,214	15,902	10,312	...	
Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	
Stock Purchases and Sales	...	...	...	...	...	
Stock	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous Advances	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total... ..	...	26,214	15,902	10,312	...	
Net Savings.....	...	10,312		10,312		

Statement showing the Outlay incurred on Civil Budget Works in the Coorg Division during the year 1882—83.

Name of Work.	Number of Works.	Original Grant.	Modified Grant.	Outlay.	Difference compared with Modified Grant.		Total Lapse.
					More.	Less.	
Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 and under and Establishment	37	4,750	5,093	3,984	...	1,109	
Total Rupees...	...	4,750	5,093	3,984	..	1,109	

TELEGRAPHS.

152. The sale proceeds of telegraph labels amounted to Rs. 3,959—4—11 against Rs. 5,460 in the year previous, showing a decrease in revenue of Rs. 1,500—11—1, which is attributable to the reduction made in the tariff since the 1st January 1882. The number of messages transmitted in comparison with the previous year was :—

	1881—82.	1882—83.
Sent	2,426	2,536
Received	2,239	2,233
In transit	3,334	3,906

A little less than half of the whole private traffic consisted of "Deferred Messages," there being only 43 booked as "Urgent" during the whole year. This fully accounts for the decrease in receipts. They were affected also by the depression in the home market, which led to fewer transactions in coffee. The cost of establishment, inclusive of all charges for maintenance, came to Rs. 15,454—5—1 against Rs. 23,107—0—0 in the previous year. The increase in the previous year arose from the reconstruction of the line between Mercara and Tellicherry, which has been satisfactorily completed. The only telegraph station in Coorg is at Mercara; but it is under contemplation to open a small office at Virarajendrapet or Ammatti for the convenience of the planters and traders of South Coorg.

POST OFFICE.

153. The total postal receipts during the last year amounted to Rs. 15,690—4—0, being Rs. 297 less than in the previous year. Deducting Rs. 4,846—2—0 paid on account of service labels, the actual income derived from the public was Rs. 10,844—2—0. The small decrease is attributable to the removal of the Regiment of Native Infantry from Mercara. The expenditure on the Imperial Post was Rs. 2,249—10—6 including commission, and on the District Post Rs. 6,058—13—4 against the budget grant of Rs. 7,024. The net profit to Government was Rs. 7,372, which may be taken as the contribution of Coorg towards Imperial outlay on postal services in Mysore and abroad.

154. The *District Post* consists of 16 sub-offices, 4 mail lines and a branch line and 3 village delivery circles. Improved postal arrangements have been effected during the year, but the want of better accommodation for post offices and of village messengers is still felt.

IRRIGATION.

155. Nil.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

156. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 7,37,762 which was Rs 25,653 more than in 1881—82. The items which show an increase in demand, are forest Rs 54,731 and stamps Rs 14,724. On the other hand there is a decrease under abkari of Rs. 33,157 due to the diminished sum for which the farm was leased out.

157. The land revenue demand for the year was Rs. 3,35,694 or Rs. 10,655 less than the demand for 1881—82, which, as explained in the report for that year, was abnormally large. The decrease of Rs. 2,703—7—8 in the revenue of coffee lands was due to relinquishment of a large extent of coffee land, which was not counterbalanced by receipts from assessment on lands newly taken up. The increased forest demand accrued in consequence chiefly of larger sales of timber and sandalwood at better rates. Owing to increased litigation in the Province the demand on account of stamps rose by 14,724. The falling off in the demand on account of excise on spirits and drugs was due to the diminished guarantee of Rs. 1,05,110 which was offered for the lease and accepted as being the highest tender received, the former contractor having thrown up his contract on the 31st May. Under more than one minor head of excise revenue, there was an increased demand, but that was not sufficient to balance the large decrease of Rs. 13,233 under "still head duty." The other fluctuations from the demand of the previous year are trivial and do not call for any comment

158. The official year of account (April 1st to March 31st) does not agree well with the land revenue instalments in Coorg, for the instalments form the great bulk of the revenue, (that paid by rice and coffee lands) fall due in February, March, April, and May. Consequently the assessment for the year, which it has been the custom to call the demand for the year, is not wholly all demandable within the year, and that part which is collected in April and May is described as a balance of the year preceding. This accounts for the large sum always described in these reports as outstanding balance of land revenue.

159. The balance outstanding at the close of 1881—82 was Rs. 2,53,653, but from this sum has to be deducted Rs. 10,292 struck off as irrecoverable and remitted. This leaves a balance of Rs. 2,43,361 to be added to the demand of the year, which, as already stated, was Rs. 7,37,762 The total amount for collection thus became Rs. 9,81,123. The realizations amounted to Rs. 7,68,361 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,12,762, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,75,440, the demand of the official year which fell due in instalments after its close, of which as much as Rs. 1,65,524 was recovered up to the end of July 1883. The balance outstanding on that date was reduced to Rs. 49,238 or Rs. 18,861 less than on the corresponding date of the previous year.

160. The gross receipts on account of Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 7,74,681, or Rs. 1,20,205 more than in the previous year. After deducting charges of collection, &c., against income amounting to Rs. 1,73,837, the net receipts came to Rs. 6,00,844. The expenditure from net income was Rs. 4,02,762, leaving a surplus on Imperial revenue of Rs. 1,98,082.

161. The increased receipts of Rs. 43,837 over the demand from abkari, notwithstanding the diminished amount for which the farm has been leased out, is due to the recovery of the large outstanding balance due by the former contractor. The demand on account of forest revenue on the other hand was not all realized, the collections on account of timber and sandalwood worked by the Department being short of the demand by Rs. 4,521.

162. The charges against income including refunds under Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,837—14—2 against Rs. 1,91,924—3—9. There was an increase, under heads "Land Revenue," "Forest," "Excise," "Stamps," "Law and

Justice," and "Registration," aggregating Rs. 6,275, and had it not been for the large decrease amounting to Rs. 12,867—2—1 under "Land Revenue Refunds," "Post Office" and "Telegraphs," the charges against income would have been much less than what they were. The decrease was due to permission being given to the Postal Department to utilize receipts for payments, to the year's allotment under "Telegraphs" for reconstruction of lines not having been spent, and to the decrease in refunds paid from land revenue which amounted to Rs. 4,661 against a budget grant of Rs. 7,866

163. Notwithstanding the higher rates of pay granted during the year to the Judicial and Revenue establishments of Taluks, the re-organization of the Police at an increased expenditure, a larger outlay on Public Works which amounted to Rs. 1,51,230 against 1,36,016 in the year previous, and the larger expenditure on jails amounting to Rs. 17,485 against Rs. 16,408, the expenditure from net income amounted to Rs. 4,02,762 against Rs. 4,03,418 or Rs. 656 less than in the previous year. This decrease is owing to a saving of Rs. 27,000 under head "Military" consequent on the departure of the Regiment stationed at Mercara three months before the close of the official year.

164. At the close of 1881—82 the cash balance in the Coorg Treasuries was Rs. 5,38,160. The net revenue collected, including items of local revenue, was Rs. 6,49,652—7—2, the revenue received but paid away and charged against income amounted to Rs. 1,74,748 ; deposits amounted to Rs. 47,135, including Rs. 257—8—0 realized by the sale of Stock Notes. Receipts on account of bills drawn on other treasuries amounted to Rs. 1,77,017—14—11, of which Rs. 1,24,524 were for Post Office orders. Remittances from other treasuries were received to the extent of Rs. 48,000, and these sums with a small amount on account of repayment of advances bring up the total transactions of the Coorg Treasuries on the credit side to Rupees 16,36,912.

165. The disbursements, which included a remittance of Rs. 3,13,520 in Currency Notes and Rs. 3,00,000 transferred to the credit of the Bank of Madras, came to Rs. 13,16,962, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 3,19,949 in the Treasury at the close of the year. Thus it will be seen that, although a Government remittance of Rs. 6,13,520 was made from Coorg during the year, the cash balance was reduced only by Rs. 2,18,211. The surplus on the revenue, including local revenue, was Rs. 2,11,450 and remittances were received to the extent of Rs. 48,000 ; the rest of the gain in the treasury transactions is accounted for by the fact that treasury bills were paid to the extent of Rs. 37,345 against bills drawn to the extent of Rs. 52,493 ; the difference arising almost entirely from transactions in Post Office orders, &c., the receipts from which came to no less than Rs. 1,24,524.

(*B.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

166. The revenue balance of District Funds outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,243 ; the demand of the year was Rs. 28,491 ; bringing the total amount for collection to Rs. 33,734. The collections with remissions amounted to Rs. 29,018, thus leaving only Rs. 1,468 as the balance for collection. A sum of Rs. 3,313—12—0, which was collected in advance of the demand, was included in the collections of 1881—82 ; and another sum of Rs. 65, collected in advance for 1883—84, is included in the collections of 1882—83.

167. The charges under the head of collection represent Rs. 194-6-10, being the pay and contingencies of the temporary establishment maintained at the new toll-bars, which were opened at Kodlipet and Seringal ; and Rs. 13-8-8 represents refunds made to owners of impounded stray cattle. The net revenue was Rs. 28,790. The

expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,720, including Rs. 14,651-12-10 adjusted under the orders of the Comptroller General on account of expenditure by the Department of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

168. The Municipal Funds opened with a cash balance of Rs. 13,517 : the income of the year was Rs. 14,004, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 1,915 chiefly under the head of octroi in Virarajendrapet, Rs. 1,369 having been realized against Rs. 1,920 in the year previous, and mohatarfa, under which head Rs. 5,057-9-4 was realized against Rs. 6,513-1-1 in the year previous.

169. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,467, of which Rs. 704 were refunds and cost of collection charged against income ; and Rs. 12,719 were disbursed from net revenue, with Rs. 44 granted as a permanent advance. The balance to the credit of the Municipal Funds at the close of the year was Rs. 14,055.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

If taken in the year under report.

170. Nil.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

171. The number of births registered during the year was 2,798 or 15·6 per mille of the population against 15·86 in 1881, but the deaths exceeded births by 177 per mille, being 17·46 per mille of the population against 17·90 in the previous year. The proportion of males born to every 100 females was 108·18 and that of deaths of males to every 100 females was 125·83. The preponderance of male deaths over females is reported to be due to the excess of male population consequent on the immigration of coolies from Mysore in quest of employment on coffee estates and not to higher mortality among men.

172. Out of 3,112 deaths registered, 2,306 are ascribed to fever. Thirty-one deaths occurred from cholera, 465 from small-pox, 140 from bowel-complaints and 143 from other diseases, while 27 died of injuries.

173. The number of deaths in the Mercara Jail increased from 56·69 to 122·10 per mille of average strength, although the average daily sick was less than in 1881, *i.e.* 37·9 against 45·01. The actual number of deaths was 12 as compared with 5 in 1881. The death rate is very high, but 6 of the deaths were due to cholera and diarrhœa. It is explained that these men came from a district in which cholera prevailed.

174. During the 48 weeks' stay of the Left Wing of the 10th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, the ratio of hospital admissions per mille of the average strength was 899 against 1,009, the death rate was 23·21 against 14·46 in the previous year. The mortality among camp followers was however only 27·69 as against 34·71 in 1881.

EMIGRATION.

175. Nil.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

176. The Civil Dispensaries at Mercara and Virarajendrapet are classed as 2nd class dispensaries, and each contained accommodation for 16 in-patients, but since the completion of the new hospital building at Mercara in February 1882, there has been more room for the reception of in-patients at that place. The daily average of in-patients in the Mercara Dispensary was 17·77 throughout the year, and the total number of in-patients 278. The total daily average for both the dispensaries was 23·20, and the total number treated during the year as in-patients 458, as against 28·10 and 429 in 1881 respectively. Of out-patients the total treated during the year was 9,916, an increase of 1,351 over the previous year, but their attendance was much shorter on the average than in 1881, as the daily average fell from 161·91 to 136·99. Among in-patients there were 76 deaths against 56 in 1881 or 16·5 per cent of the number treated as against 13·05 in the previous year. The rise in the number treated as well as the increased death rate is ascribed to the general unhealthiness of the year.

177. The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 4,995 ; of this Government paid 35·19 per cent, and the remainder was met by contributions from the Local Funds and by private subscriptions.

SANITATION.

178. Some desirable improvements were effected in the sanitary arrangements of the principal towns of Coorg, by the construction of a few useful sanitary works and by the conservancy of tanks and public wells at an outlay of Rs. 4,202.

VACCINATION.

179. The number of Vaccinators during the year was 4,487 and the number of successful cases 3,897 as against 4,887 and 4,404 respectively in 1881—82. The percentage of successful cases was 87·83 against 89·69. Each Vaccinator, working only 8 months in the year, vaccinated on the average 74·6 cases per month.

180. The work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1 196, being almost the same as in the previous year. The vaccination establishment consisted of 1 Inspector and 4 Vaccinators, and the average cost of each successful case was annas 4 and pies 10 against Rs. 0—4—3 in the previous year.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

181. The course of instruction may be classed as Secondary and Primary. For the first a High School is established at Mercara under a Principal who is assisted by 10 Masters, and teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the Madras University. An English Middle School and a Vernacular Normal School, the latter for the training of masters, are attached to the High School. There is also a Boarding-house for Coorg boys in connection with the High School, which is a very flourishing and highly valued institution and has an endowment of Rs. 960 per annum.

182. For imparting primary education, there are 7 English and 52 vernacular schools for boys. In addition to these there are two Aided vernacular schools for boys and one for girls, making a total of 65 schools in all. The number of pupils has doubled within the last ten years. One very noticeable feature of school

practice is the fact that in Coorg proper a considerable number of Coorg girls are to be seen attending the same schools and seated in class order on the same forms as the boys. The vernacular schools are supported by a special cess levied on ploughs, which realized in the year 1882—83 the sum of Rs. 5,789. There are said to be 36 private schools with which the Government has at present no relations.

183. The Principal of the High School is also the Inspector of Schools, and is aided in this office by a Native Sub-Deputy Inspector. The office of Director of Public Instruction is discharged by the Chief Commissioner.

184. In the course of the past year the Principal of the High School has been brought on the graded list of the Madras Educational Establishment and has been appointed Inspector of Schools in a new Educational Division formed by adding to Coorg the District of South Canara in the Madras Presidency.

EDUCATION.

185. Despite the prevalence of small-pox and fever which affected the attendance at schools, the educational work in the Province showed a further advance during the year under review. The number of schools increased from 63 to 65, the attendance rose from 3,233 to 3,385 and the school fees from Rs. 2,203 to Rs. 3,130.

186. Of the 3,385 pupils on the rolls, 1 was a European, 106 were Native Christians, 2,383 Coorgs, 815 other Hindus, and 80 Muhammadans. Of the 3,385 pupils 390 were girls. Taking the population of Coorgs at 27,000 souls, 9 per cent of the Coorgs were under education in Government or Aided schools during the year.

187. While the attendance of pupils in the Province has increased in the aggregate, the attendance at the Mercara Central School fell slightly. The falling off was, however, confined to the primary school, and was in no way indicative of the decline either in popularity or efficiency of the institution. On the contrary the introduction of the new scale of establishment from 1st April 1882 has given the school an efficient staff of Masters, and with the furnishing of the school library and other improvements effected by the income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, the institution was in a far better state of efficiency than it had ever been before. Two out of the 8 students who appeared for the Matriculation examination passed, 1 being placed in the 1st class. Out of the 25 students who were sent up for the Middle School examination 14 passed. While care was taken in preparing boys for examinations, their physical training was not neglected, the usual games of cricket and lawn tennis having been kept up; in addition to these exercises the boys in the middle and primary schools were drilled every day for an hour.

188. Of Government institutions there were 7 English Primary schools, 52 Vernacular Primary schools and 1 Vernacular Normal School during the year, as against 6, 50 and 1 respectively in 1881—82. There were only two English schools imparting secondary education, *viz.* one High School and one Middle School, or the same as in the previous year, thus making a total of 62 schools under Government direction. In addition to these there were three Aided schools, two for boys and one for girls. The atttendance in the 7 Primary English schools was 312 as against 316 in 1881-82, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,351 as against Rs. 975. One of these 7 schools has since been abolished, and two others, which are very badly attended, will also be closed if they cannot be advantageously transferred. The number of girls attending Government and Aided schools rose from 325 to 390. The attendance in the Vernacular Primary schools rose from 2,632 to 2,880 and the daily average from 50 to 54. Beyond providing a school house and keeping it in repair the people do not pay anything in the shape of fees.

189. The cost of maintenance which amounted to Rs. 7,485, including inspection charges, was met entirely from the local educational cess, termed the Plough Tax. The realizations from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 5,789 and the excess over this amount was met from the cash balances.

190. The income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, being the annual rental of the plantation, amounted to Rs. 3,100. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,603-8-9 was paid towards the liquidation of the debt on the estate, and this payment has entirely freed the estate from all liabilities. The remainder, with the exception of Rs. 380

credited as cash balance in favor of the funds, was utilized during the year to promote various educational purposes in connection with the Central School at Mercara. Of these the most note worthy is the establishment of two scholarships of Rs. 10 and 15 to run for 4 years to enable Coorg lads who have matriculated to study for a degree in a first grade college.

191. The Boarding-house was as usual most useful for boys whose houses were at a distance from Mercara. It was attended by 66 boys during the year and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,432, of which a sum of Rs. 960 was contributed by Government in the shape of stipends.

192. The Normal School for training Nád Masters contained 15 students, of whom five were appointed masters, and two resigned, leaving 8 on the rolls at the close of the year.

193. In his inspection work the Inspector of Schools was aided by a Sub-Deputy Inspector who was reported to have travelled 1,336 miles and paid 177 inspection visits. The Inspector himself visited 37 schools and in so doing travelled 472 miles.

194. A very hopeful sign of the interest taken by the people in education is afforded by the fact that the leading inhabitants of Virarajendrapet have subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the building of a new school-house which is estimated to cost Rs. 5,300. The Municipality and the Government have undertaken to contribute the remainder.

195. The educational income of the year amounted to Rs. 8,919 as against Rs. 7,422 in 1881—82. Of this, Rs. 3,130 were paid as fees and the remainder, Rs. 5,789, from the Plough Tax Fund. The net expenditure by Government on the Department amounted to Rs. 20,151 as against Rs. 20,293 in the previous year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

196. Nil.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

197. There is a newspaper club at Mercara supported chiefly by the School Masters and several Native officials in Coorg. In connection with this club there is a debating society. The members meet once a week in the Central School at Mercara.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

198. Nil.

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

199. Nil.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

200. A Government Chaplain is allowed for Mercara. The number of members of the Church of England is 215, consisting of 220 Europeans and East Indians and 25 Natives. The expenditure by Government amounted to Rs. 7,253.

201. The Roman Catholic Mission has 5 churches, situated at Mercara, Virarajendrapet, Fraserpet and Amatti with two priests. The number of members is returned at 2,051 The church at Virarajendrapet receives from Government a small allowance of Rs. 210 per annum which was originally granted by the Rajas of Coorg.

The Basel Evangelical Missionary Society have two churches, one at Mercara and the other at Anandapur. The number of members is 261.

STATIONERY.

202. Nil.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

MUZARAYI.

203. The fixed annual grant to Hindu Muzarayi institutions, such as temples, is Rs. 13,750—15—2 in cash payments by Government, Rs. 990 in deductions made from land revenue, and Rs. 9,514 in land endowments, making a total of Rs. 24,285. The expenditure on the five temples of Talakaveri, Bhaga mandala, Onkaresvara, Padi and Somesvara, and upon the Rajas' tombs at Mercara is supervised by Trustees. It amounted during the year to Rs. 17,868-9-10. A sum of Rs. 20,536-10-4 stood at the credit of the temple fund on the 30th June 1883, which is invested chiefly in loans. A sum of Rs. 54 is allowed to Muhammadan institutions in cash and land endowments.

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APPENDICES.

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D.	Marine	Nil.
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I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Statement of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography for* 1882—83.

	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communication—mileage of—		Rail Roads.
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Waters distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st and 2nd Class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
British Possession	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275	...	140	
Total.....	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275		140	
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	192	99	1,292	1,583	64,877	1,103	63,275	...	140	

Details of Column 7.

802	Increase in area of coffee lands found on survey and concealed cultivation.
...	Waste lands sold.
155	Hosagame lands taken up for planting food grains.
144	Waste lands do
2	Jahagir lands do
1,103	

Details of Column 8.

27,772	Unplanted area of coffee plantations.
33,667	Estimated area of cardamom jungles unplanted
1,836	Culturable wet and dry lands, waste and unassessed.
63,275	
1,952	Add decrease in unplanted area of coffee plantations.
65,227	
350	Deduct increase in culturable wet and dry lands.
64,877	
400	Deduct area of coffee estates transferred from unplanted in column 8, to planted in column 2.
64,477	
2,354	Deduct area of coffee estates resigned and resumed and transferred to column 4.
62,123	
802	Add increase in area of coffee lands transferred from column 4.
300	Do cardamom jungles.
50	Add cultivated lands in column 2 and add to column 8.
63,275	

2. *Character of the Surface*, 1882—83.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area and Physical Description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	Vide Report for 1870—71.		

3. *Climate*, 1882—83.

Place at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the year.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Mercara 1882 ..	7·90	179·26	16·39	203·55	82·8 Monthly average.	63·7 Monthly average.		67·5 Monthly average.	61·8 Monthly average.		76·2 Monthly average.	56·3 Monthly average.		January to March E. N. E.	April to August W.	Sept. and October W. N. W.	Nov. and Decemb r E. N. E. Rough but useful generalization. It is not the *mean* wind direction.

I. B. POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1. *Native States*, 1882—83.

Name of State.	In subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force	Transit Duties or not	Principal Articles of Production including Manufactures and Mines.
				Nil.			

2. *Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

Names of Individuals, State and Family to which they belong.	Present possession.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	REMARKS
1. The only legitimate son of the late Coorg Raja who was residing at Benares died on the 16th January 1874.									
2 Devammaji, the sister of the late Virarajendra Wodayar, and widow of Channa Basappa, is now residing in Benares. She has a jahagir in Kuyangermad of the Padmalknad Taluk managed by her by an agent.	Devammaji draws a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem from Govt								
1. Somasekhar is the only surviving illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg. He has a wife named Devammaji aged about 27 and three sons Viraraj aged 10, Lingaraj aged 8 and Mundraj aged 3, and a daughter aged one. He has a debt about Rs. 29,000. He has property in Benares worth Rs. 45,000	Draws a pension of Rs 200 per mensem from Govt.	Sudra, Sivachar	48	Educated at home in Canarese and can sign his name in English and Persian	Looks after his family				Has 3 male heirs, namely Viraraj, Lingaraj and Mundraj.
2. Devamma, widow of the late Lingaraj, the eldest legitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has about Rs. 90,000 worth Promissory Notes deposited in the Bank of Bengal, Benares. She has no issue	Draws a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem from Govt	Do	29	Knows Canarese	Looks after her house hold affairs.	*Vide* letter from Offg. Under-Secretary, Govt of India, to Agent Governor General No 208, dated 1st Feb 1877.	...	Nil	
3. Chinnamma, widow of the late Virabhadra, an illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has a debt about Rs 800. She has no issue	Draws a pension of Rs 100 per mensem from Govt	Do	26	Do	Do	Do.		Do	
4. Parvatemma, widow of the late Nanjund, an illegitimate son of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg, has a debt about Rs. 800. She has no issue.	Do	Do	29	Do	Do	Do	..	Do	
5. Kalamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Draws a pension of Rs 50 per mensem from Govt.	Do	95	Not educated	Do	Do	.	Do	
6. Rajamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg. She has a debt about Rs 800.	Do	Do	68	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
7. Subbesamma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Do	Do	62	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
8. Subhadramma is a concubine of the late Ex-Raja of Coorg.	Do	Do	52	Do	Do	Do	...	Do	
9. Jasodha Bayi is a concubine of the late said Nanjund. She has a son, Kedar Prasad, aged 5. Her elder son Mahadeo Prasad is dead. She has a debt about Rs. 300.	Draws a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem from Govt	Sudra, Hinduism	31	Do	Do	...		Has a son Kedar Prasad.	

I. C. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Name of Commissionership.	Number of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all sorts	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
Coorg.	1	Six principal Revenue Sub-divisions, eight principal Judicial Sub-divisions	1,582·81 square miles.	178,302	Mahadeopet 8,383 Virarajendrapet 4,576	*515	1 Revenue Judges. 17 Civil Judges	24	25	5	4,170 {Town Police 156 Rural do 4,014 4,170}	Rs 1,98,811 0 6	Rs. 3,35,495 3 1	Rs. 7,88,094 9 11	This does not include the cost of the Military, the Education, the Revenue Survey, the Postal nor the Ecclesiastical Departments as it is presumed the heading does not require it. Increase in Land Revenue, Forests, Abkari, Registration and Law and Justice.

*514 As per Survey Returns and one village in Channayinakete was sub-divided into two.

I. D. POPULATION.

District.	Inhabited Houses. Number of masonry dwellings.	Inhabited Houses. Ditto of other kinds.	Inhabited Houses. Total.	Population. Men.	Population. Women.	Population. Boys.	Population. Girls.	Population. Total.	Population. No per square mile.	Classification of Population. Europeans.	Classification of Population. Last Indian & other mixed Classes.	Classification of Population. Natives.	Classification of Population. Coorgs.	Classification of Population. Hindus.	Classification of Population. Muhammadans.	Classification of Population. Parsis.	Classification of Population. Buddhists or Jains.	Classification of Population. Aborigines.	Occupation. Agriculturists.	Occupation. Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration and Immigration during the year.
Coorg. ...	Not specified.	Not specified.	22,357	69,453	48,952	30,986	28,911	178,302	112·03	228	287	2,637	27,033	80,826	12,541	21	99	54,630	88,373	89,929	Canarese, Coorg, Hindustani, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, Telugu, Maharatti and Konkani.	Migratory coolies 20,000.

I. E. FISCAL.

Survey and Settlement.

1. *Survey.*

Area previously surveyed. Trigonometrically.	Area previously surveyed. Topographical. Topographically surveyed.	Area previously surveyed. Topographical. Boundary demarcated and surveyed.	Area previously surveyed. Revenue. Coffee Estates exclusive of cancelled ones.	Cost per square mile. Trigonometrical.	Cost per square mile. Topographical inclusive of village boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Cost per square mile. Revenue. Coffee Estates and Devar Kadus.	Surveyed, detailed and finally examined during 1882—83. Trigonometrical.	Surveyed, detailed and finally examined during 1882—83. Topographical. Topographically surveyed.	Surveyed, detailed and finally examined during 1882—83. Topographical. Boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Surveyed, detailed and finally examined during 1882—83. Revenue. Coffee Estates and Devar Kadus, &c.	Cost per square mile. Trigonometrical.	Cost per square mile. Topographical inclusive of village boundaries surveyed.	Cost per square mile. Coffee Estates and Devar Kadus (per acre).	Remarks.
Nil.	514 Villages. 1,582·81 Square Miles.	514 Villages. 1,582·81 Square Miles.	* 5,156 Coffee Estates, &c. = 114,158·81 Acres. 814 Devar Kadus = 12,912·73 „ 2 Reductions and a Special Survey = 230·81 „	Nil.	Rs. 96—0—10 average (per square mile.)	Rs. 1—9—4 average (per acre.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	*Demarcated and surveyed.* 69 Coffee Estates and Waste Land Blocks, &c. } Acres 81 Maps of Coffee Estates, } Acres 1,094·79 5 Devar Kadus } =1,063·67 Devar Kadus and Map } =1,171·22 of Special Survey area in all. 2 Special Surveys =42·72	Nil.	Nil.		* Exclusive of re-surveyed blocks.—*Vide* para I of Memo on the Survey Operations for 1882—83.

2. *Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres for* 1882—83.

	Cultivated. By Government Works.	Cultivated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Cultivated. Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing land.	Uncultivated. Culturable.	Uncultivated. Unculturable.	Total area assessed.	Assessment. Gross Amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on area of Assessment.	Remarks.
Coorg. ..	500	Dry ... Irrigated by rain-fall.	49,866 69,458			Coffee jungles planted 27,772.	33,667		Rs 3,22,121—3—3	Rs. 1—12—4	Rs. 2—11—0	Rs. 2—0—0 per acre for coffee cultivation. Rs. 3—5—4 do do tool grains.	Land Assessment including Mohatarfa and other Cesses Rs. 1,56,870 13 6 Coffee Assessment ... 1,43,744 14 3 Cardamom Rent ... 21,505 7 6 Total 3,22,121—3—3
	500	...	119,324	119,324	...	72,772	33,667	181,263					

I. E. FISCAL.

3. *Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year* 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of holders and share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
1. Great Zamindars paying more than Rs 50,000 ...					...			
2. Do 5,000 ...	1		1	2,612	2,612	5,225— 0—8		
3. Small Zamindars other than cultivating communities.	963		234	42 812	44 45	82—10— 3		
4. Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including small estates paying less than Rs 100 ...	24,931	...	14,702	82,898	3·32	8— 0—8	3—5—4 2—0—0	3—5—4 2—0—0
5. Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	258	..	223	18,984	73·57	133—3—10	. .	. .
6. Holders of rent-free tenures	932		358	3,155	3 38	...		
7. Land holders who had redeemed revenue . .	.	...	. .	.	..	...	Land Revenue .. .	Land Revenue ... .
8. Cardamom renters	222	..	162	33,957	152·95	96—13—10	Coffee	Coffee
9. Purchasers of waste land . . .	...	.	..	...	.	.		
Total	27,307	515	15,680	184,418	...	...		

Statement comparing the Figures shown in Fiscal Statements Nos. 2 and 3 with Statement A, Physical Geography, for 1882—83.

	Fiscal Statement No. 2	Fiscal Statement No 3.	Statement	A, Physical Geography.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Square miles.
Irrigated by Government works	500			
Rain-fall	119,324			
	119,824	119,824		
Add Jahagir lands		3,155		
		122,979	122,979	192
Culturable with coffee	27,772			
Unculturable cardamom jungles rented	33,667	61,439	61,439	
Area assessed	184,418	184,418		
Culturable wet and dry lands unassessed lying waste not shown in Statements Nos. 2 and 3 as the headings do not require it.	...	.	1,836	
			63,275	99

4. *Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for* 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average Area of each Holding.	Average Rent of each Holding.	Average Rent Rate per Acre.
		Acres	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jahagir .	932	3·38	11—13—11	3—8—1

I. E. FISCAL.

5. *Register of Transfers*, 1882—83.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Great Zamindaris, complete							
Shares in do do							
Large Zamindaris							
Shares in do							
Village owned by cultivating communities							
Shares in do do							
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	418	31	172	4·56	9·16	4·93	
Intermediate holdings of transferable character ...							
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	53	...	2	5·79	...	3·00	
Cardamom renters							
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy							
Revenue free tenures							

6. *Land Revenue*, 1882—83.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Causes of Increase and Decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	2,93,639 8 2	1,35,536 8 10	2,93,639 8 2	131,757 8 4	Rs. 5,147—5—2	Rs. 3,31,985—2—1	Previous years 11,161—1—6 Current do 1,77,909—9—9 1,89,070—11—3	100	380—7—11	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the present year ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,976 3 7	0 0 0						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	9,593 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0						
Collections from Government estates ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0						
Income from sale of Government estates.	8,645 9 8	5,882 12 8	917 15 7	875 2 11						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	34,470 14 1	24,618 11 9	34,161 7 9	25,152 14 1						
Total.....	3,46,349 11 3	1,66,038 1 3	3,35,695 3 1	1,57,785 9 4						

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATURE.

1. *Statement of the Acts of the Governor General in Council extended to the Province of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which extended.
1. Act No. I of 1877...	..	The Specific Relief Act	27th May 1882.
2. Act No. XIV of 1882		The Civil Procedure Act	1st June 1882.
3. Act No. IV of 1882	..	The Transfer of Property Act	1st July 1882.
4. Act No. V of 1882	...	The Easements Act	1st July 1882.
5. Act No. XV of 1878		North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act	14th June 1882

2. *Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
	Nil.				

3. *Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of the Province of Coorg for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1882—83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of the Bill.	Date, Result or present position of the proposed Bill.
	Nil.		

II. B. JUDICIAL.—CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

1. *Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1882, with the Cost of Tribunals.*

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Province of Coorg.	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Civil ...	1,583	178,302	...	1	1	1		1	1	15	3,121	483	187	28	65,966 5 9	55,751 10 11	
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. — Criminal ...			..	1	2	1	....	1	1	20	1,430	24	38	...			
	Total...	1,583	178,302	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	*65,966 5 9	55,751 10 11	

*Court fees stamps ..60,758 14 0
Magisterial fines ... 5,170 15 0
Value of unclaimed property ... 566 0 0
Miscellaneous fines ... 75 2 8
Stamp penalty ... 461 0 0
Stamp duty .. 72 13 0
Cost on account of suits by paupers ... 58 12 0
Total Rs ...67,163 8 8
Commission on stamps ... 1,197 2 11
Balance Rs.....65,966 5 9

ABSTRACT.

COURTS.

Grades of Courts.		Original.		Appeal.	
		Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Native Officers...	11 Parpattegars ...	11	7	..	...
	8 Subelars	8	8	...	...
	1 Asstt. Commissioner ...	1	1	1	1
European Officers	District Magistrate ...	1	...	1	...
	Commr. and Sessions Judge...	1	1	1	1
	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	1	1
	Total.....	22	17	4	3

II. B. JUDICIAL—CRIMINAL.

2. *Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Description of Offences		Number of cases reported.	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons—					Remarks.
					Finally tried during the year, or left pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...				...	.			
Do relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII.						.	.	.	.	
Do against the public tranquility	do VIII	5	5	5	25	...	25	...	.	
Do by or relating to public servants	do IX.	3	3	3	5	4	1	.	. .	
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	do X	16	16	16	27	6	21	.	.	
False evidence and offences against public justice	do XI	14	14	14	21	8	13		.	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	do XII	2	1	1	1	1	.	..		
Do relating to weights and measures	do XIII	7	7	7	8	.	8	...		
Do affecting the public health safety, convenience, decency and morals	do XIV	8	8	8	28	7	21		.	
Do relating to religion	do XV.	3	2	2	13	6	7	.	..	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	Offences affecting life	8	7	7	9	8		1		
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infant and the concealment of birth	2	2	1	6	1	3	.	2	
	Hurt	82	68	66	148	66	75		7	
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	557	524	523	886	660	221	...	5	
	Criminal force and assault									
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	7	6	6	7	3	4	..	.	
	Rape	5	5	5	7	7			..	
	Unnatural offence			..	...	.	.	..		
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	211	156	152	271	114	148	3	6	
	Extortion	2	2	2	3	3	.	..	...	
	Robbery and dacoity	4	1	1	2	2	.		.	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	15	12	12	18	10	8		.	
	Criminal breach of trust	20	15	15	15	6	9	...	.	
	Receiving of stolen property	6	6	5	13	2	10	.	1	
	Cheating	13	8	8	9	8	1	...	..	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property			..	...			...	.	
	Mischief	120	80	79	125	93	28	.	4	
	Criminal trespass	44	24	23	29	15	13	...	1	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	Chapter XVIII	1	1	1	1		1	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service	do XIX ...		.		.		. .	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage	do XX	12	6	6	10	7	3	...	..	
Defamation ...	do XXI	2	2	2	2	...	2		. .	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	do XXII .	119	112	112	152	26	126	..	...	
Offences under special and local Laws	..	465	343	348	466	188	278	...	.	
	Total	*1,753	1,441	1,430	2,305	1,251	1,024	4	26	

* Out of 1,753 cases, 191 cases have been dismissed by the Magistrates under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. *Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	16	32	32		
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	.	.	...		
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	1	1	..	1	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	.	...	..	...	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	2	2	.	2	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2	2	1	1	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	1	1	...	1	
8 Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	1	7	7	.	
9 Possession, Chapter XL	.	.	1	...	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	1	1	...	...	
Total . .	24	46	41	5	

4. *Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of—					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.							
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	1,583	2	936	621	...	...	24	926	4	3,224	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, C. P. C.	25	...	5	16	4	...	...	23	1	...	
Chief Magistrate of District	697	1	301	290	77	28	..	463	2	830	
Court of Sessions.	28	1	9	16	...	.	2	18	23	83	
Superior Court (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	..	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	
Total	2,333	4	1,251	943	81	28	26	1,430	3·60	4,137	

5. *Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to—								Details of Punishment.																						
				Imprisonment								Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.					
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour	Persons to proceed in default of security for good behaviour	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 40 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
Village Officers	...	..	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	...								..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...				
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ..	...		...	...	...	.	..	.	.		..									..											
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...					..	.	..		..	.	...	..				
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	..	...	82	29	..	372	8	.	..	317	85				...	2,823 15 0	2,713 15 0	317 4 0	73	37	.			.	4	4	..			
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	..	...	..	.							.			..		.	...		..	..	.			.	..	.				
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, C. P. C.... ...	...	..	.	11	..	.	1	9	.	...	1	.		..	..	.	2 0 0	2 0 0	.	2	8	1	.	...	4	5	.	...			
Chief Magistrate of District ...	...	...	...	85	3	...	97	35	*186	1	42	44	5	5	1	..	4,134 0 0	2,511 3 3	184 13 7	..	47	42	...	..	.	19	16	...			
Court of Sessions	...	...	...	14	2	...	8	...	.	.		5	2	1	.	...	614 0 0	488 10 0			6	6	4	.	...	...	...	...			
Superior Court (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..				..	...		.		..	...	.				
Total	...	...	..	192	34	..	658	52	186	1	360	84	7	6	1	..	7,593 15 0	5,710 12 3	502 1 7	75	98	49	4	.	4	28	20	...			

* This number includes 178 persons tried under Act XIII of 1859.

B. JUDICIAL.—Criminal.

Part I.

5a. Statement showing Whipping inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30			
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
In lieu of other punishment (Section 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864).														
1. Theft as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	4	.	6	...	19	
Section 380 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	1	...	1	
Section 381 „ ...	..	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	...	1	.	1	
Section 382 „	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	.	..	
2. Extortion as defined in — Section 388 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	...	..	
Section 389 „ ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	.	.	..	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in — Section 411 „	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	..	2	.	10	
Section 412 „	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	.	
4. Lurking house trespass by night as defined in Section 443	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	...	..	
5. Lurking house trespass as defined in Section 444 ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445	..	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	..	.	...	..	1	
7. House-breaking by night as in Section 446	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	1	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	.	.	..	..	.	...	..	.	..	.	1	...	...	

Note.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

Part II.

Statement showing Whipping inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
In addition to other punishment (Sections 3 and 4)								
A. Section 3								
1. Theft as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 380 „	...	.	..	1	..	1	2	
„ 381 „	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	
„ 382 „	..	..	...	.	.	..		
2. Extortion ... — Section 388 „	...	.	..		.	...	...	
„ 389 „	..	.	.				...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property ... Section 411 „	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	
„ 412 „	.	.	...	.		.	...	
4 Lurking house trespass „ 443 „	...		...	.	..	...	.	
5. Do by night „ 444 „	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking „ 445 „	...	..		...	...	.	..	
7. Do by night „ 446 „	.		.	.	.	...	...	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	
B. Section 4.								
1. False evidence — Section 193, I. P. C.	..	...	...		.	..	...	
„ 194 „	.	.	..	.		..	..	
„ 195 „		...	...	...	.	.	..	
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in Section 211 and 377, I. P. C.	.		...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault — Section 354, I. P. C	..	.	...			...	..	
4. Rape „ 375 „	.	.		.	..		..	
5. Unnatural offence „ 377 „ ...		..	...	.		..	.	
6. Robbery „ 390 „ ..	..	...	...	.	.	..	..	
7. Dacoity „ 391 „		..	...	..		..	...	
8. Attempt at robbery „ 393 „ ...		.	.	.	.	..	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery „ 394 „ .	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	
10. Receiving stolen property „ 413 „ .	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	
11. Forgery ... ... Section 463 „ ...	..	...	...	.	..	.		
„ 466 „	...	...	...	...	.	.		
„ 467 „ .	...	...	...	..				
„ 468 „ .			..		.	.	.	
„ 469 „ ..	...		..	.	.	.		
12. Lurking house trespass „ 443 „ .	..	...	..	.		..		
13. Do by night „ 444 „	.	.			..	..	..	
14. House breaking „ 445 „ .	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	
15. Do by night „ 446 „ ...	.	.	..	.	.	..	...	

H. B. 5a. JUDICIAL—CRIMINAL. (*Concluded*)

PART III.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence	Stripes												
	5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30							
	1st offence	2nd offence	1st offence	2nd offence	1st offence	2nd offence	1st offence	2nd offence	1st offence	2nd offence	1st offence	2nd offence	Total Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Theft, Section 379, Indian Penal Code	1		2		2		1						6
Theft, Section 380 „					1								1
Receiving stolen property, Section 411, I. P. C.							4						4
Fraudulent use of false weight or measure, Section 265, I. P. C.									1				1
Using words, &c. with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person					4			..	1				5

PART IV.

Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments	Number	Remarks
1	2	3
1 Total number of whippings awarded ...	52	
2. Total number of other punishments .	1,071	
Percentage of whippings .	4·63	

Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II, not counting punishments of which whipping was a part but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

6. *Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Duly, on appeal, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending final.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	40	...	1	26	...	2	11		...		..	12	
,, Courts of Sessions...	9		..	6	.	1	1	...	.	1	..	8	
To Superior Courts (Judicial Commr.'s Court) — By persons convicted	9	...	...	4	.		3	1	.		1	8·15	
To Superior Courts (Judicial Commr.'s Court) — By Government from judgments of acquittal	.	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	..		.	...	
Total . .	58	..	1	36	...	3	15	1		1	1	11·2	
REVISION.													
By Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	...	. .	.	...	. .	...		...	..	
,, Courts of Sessions		...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	.	. .	
,, Superior Courts (Judicial Commissioner's Court)	10	...	6	...	...	2	1	...		...	1	9 7	
Total	10	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	.	1	9·7	
Grand Total.....	68	...	7	36	...	5	16	1	...	1	2	10·6	

7. *Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Title and other Suits.																Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decree.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to said property, including exemption, forfeiture, &c	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgment, contract, or obligation on the ground of fraud	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suit for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suit to declare to dispossess.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (the Hindu Wills Act)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Civil Courts.																														
Parpattegars' Courts	179	35	58	70		17	4	5	64	14			..					...	.				1					3	430	
Subedars' Courts ..	1,508	79	288	133	3	10	5	24	113	104	45	1	..	13	1		..	1	..	4	4	.	1			1	. .	11	2,449	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	147	3	7	.	. .	...			4	1	8	...		3	1	-	2	1	.									7	183	
District Judge's Court ...	9	...	2		..	.	...	.	1		1	..		.		.	.		...			.	.	..			..	.	13	
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	.		..				..		...	...		.			. .	.			...	...				..						
Total	1,843	117	455	183	3	27	9	29	182	119	54	1		16	2	2	1	-		4	4	2				1		21	3,075	

8. *Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts.									Total Value of Suits.		Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs 10.	Do Rs 50	Do Rs 100	Do Rs 500	Do Rs 1,000.	Do Rs 5,000.	Do Rs 10,000	Exceeding Rs 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Civil Courts.												
Parpattegars' Courts	115	320	.	..	..	.		..	..	10,238	5 11	
Subedars' Courts	208	991	573	6 6	..	.	..		41	1,85,014	2 11	
Assistant Commissioner's Court				81	54	44	.	..	4	1,40,726	4 7	
District Judge's Court		.	..	..	1	10	1	1		63,572	4 7	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	.			.		..	.	.	...			
Total ...	316	1,313	573	717	55	54	1	1	45	3,99,551	2 ...	

9. *Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Civil Courts.																
Parpattegars' Courts	428	...	69	22	146	105	5	..	...	62	12	7	...	17	13	
Subedars' Courts	2,573	...	357	64	808	870	12	2	.	453	134	73	1	34	22	
Assistant Commissioner's Court...	196	..	20	12	42	48		..	...	43	19	12	...	48	24	
District Judge's Court	17	.	...	3	2	6		...		1	4	1	...	70	55	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	.	.	...	.	.	...	...		.	..	...	..	...	.	
Total	3,214	.	446	101	798	1,029	17	2	.	559	169	93	1	30	19	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—*Judicial.*

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Civil Courts.																
Parpattegars' Courts	28	...	3	3	3	8	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	8	9	
Subedars' Courts	281	...	45	3	21	45	...	...	...	118	42	7	..	16	11	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	109	...	7	5	..	37	14	...	...	29	13	4	...	23	11	
District Judge's Court	78	...	8	...	...	61	..	...	...	5	3	1	...	23	22	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	496	...	63	11	24	151	14	...	...	160	60	13	...	17	14	

10. *Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *exparte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
Civil Courts.																	
Assistant Commissioner's Court	166	..	2	3	2	1	13	6	80	23	7	27	10	.	22		
District Judge's Court ..	32	...	1	.	2	.	.		17	10	2	1	1		24		
Total	198	.	3	3	4	1	13	6	73	45	9	28	11		22	.	
Judicial Commissioner's Court { Appeals from original decrees	1	.				1		.					.		39		
Judicial Commissioner's Court { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	22			1	1		1	2	8			4	5		51·3	.	
Total ..	23	..	.	1	1	1	1	2	8	..		4	5		50·6		
Grand Total .	221	...	3	4	5	2	14	8	83	45	9	32	16	...	24·5	.	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS—*Judicial.*

APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
Civil Courts.																	
Assistant Commissioner's Court . . .	17	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	3	4	..	3	..	.	11		
District Judge's Court	11	.	6			.		4	2	.		.			6	.	
Total	28	.	8	.	1	2	1	5	4	4		3	.		9	.	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. { Appeals from original decrees	1			.		1			.		...				73	..	
Judicial Commissioner's Court. { Appeals from appellate decrees	3	.			1		1				..	..	1	.	49	.	
Total... ..	4	..			1	1	1	..				.	1	...	57	..	
Grand Total ...	32	.	8		2	3	2	5	4	4	.	3	1	.	15·1	..	

11. *Statement showing the Result of proceedings on Applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Court.	Applications disposed of						Amount realized.				Nature of Applications—									
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released with out imprisonment.	On which movable property—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322 or 320, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Civil Courts.																						
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parpattegars' Courts	144	1	73	3	59	8	...	1,804 5 4	...	...	29	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subelars' Courts	2,118	...	639	300	1,070	109	1	43,584 4 6	207 4 7	41	214	238	261	10	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	
Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	275	...	53	64	135	20	1	40,533 1 8	3,939 2 8	4	11	30	40	9	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
District Judge's Court ...	18	...	5	3	7	3	...	15,1[illegible]5 1 0	...	...	4	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	2,555	1	773	370	1,271	140	2	1,01,026 12 4	4,146 7 3	48	258	274	329	20	2	9	...	18	...	...	...	

12 *Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of* 1877, *in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted		Rejected			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Sec. 4 of Act 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assistant Commissioner's Court	3	.		2	1	.	..		2	...	...	..	...	...	
District Judge's Court ...	..	..	..	..	.	..		..	...	...	..	...	.	..	
Total.....	3	..	.	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

13. *Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882.

Classes of Courts in which jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury	Number of cases tried with Assessors	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.				Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from—		Remarks.
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Civil Courts													
Chief Court of District (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors	..	...	...	..	..			..			...	
II. Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	.. Assessors	..											
Courts of Session	... Assessors	...	3	18	..	..	...	...	..	13	3	2	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Criminal Jurisdiction	.. Assessors	..											
Total			3	18	..	..			...	13	3	2	

II. B. REGISTRATION.

14. *Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration District of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Offices.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clause 2.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Acknowledgment of consideration on account of do.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under proviso of Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 31.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts. Total of Ordinary Fees including the entries in columns 11, 20 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under column 29.	Receipts. Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Receipts. Total.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Registrations affecting Immovable Property, Book I. Compulsory.										Optional.										Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Inspector General of Registration ...	1	...			...					...	...									...	...														...		719 11 6	
Coorg ...	9	2	195	249	1	19	...	8	474	2,543 4 0	25	13			...	...	...	38	28 8 0	6,67,287	3	36	24	63	429 4 0					1	3	15	37	3,006 0 0	264 5 6	3,270 5 6	995 0 9	
Total......	10	2	195	249	1	19	...	8	474	2,543 4 0	25	13	...	...		...	...	38	28 8 0	6,67,287	3	36	24	63	429 4 0			...	...	1	3	15	37	3,006 0 0	264 5 6	3,270 5 6	1,714 12 3	

II. C. PRISONS—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1882.

1 Station.	2 Place of Confinement	3 Classes of Prisoners	4 Remained at the commencement of the year M	F	Total	5 Received during the year M	F	Total	6 Total. M	F	Total	7 Discharged from all causes M	F	Total	8 Remaining at end of the year. M	F	Total	9 Daily Average Number of each class. M	F	Total.	10 Total Daily Average of whole Jail. M	F	Total.
Mercara.	District Jail.	Convict	75	4	79	171	[illegible]0	191	246	24	270	155	21	176	91	[illegible]	94	83·89	4·50	88·39	93·03	5·25	98·28
		Under-trial	11	[illegible]	1[illegible]	344	[illegible]	[illegible]7	[illegible]	35	390	315	35	37[illegible]	10	2	12	6·36	·69	7·05			
		Civil	2		2	49	[illegible]	52	51		51	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	4		4	2·[illegible]	·0[illegible]	2·84			
		Total Jail	88	6	94	564	56	620	652	62	714	547	57	604	105	5	110						
	Taluk Lock-ups	Convict				52	4	56	52	4	56	52	4	56				[illegible]	·0[illegible]	·55	3·69	·31	4·00
		Under-trial	2		2	299	20	319	301	20	321	298	20	318			3	2·[illegible]	·22	2·95			
		Civil				100	10	110	100	10	110	100	10	110				·45	·04	·49			
		Total Lock-ups	2		2	451	34	465	453	34	467	430	34	464									
		Grand Total	90	6	96	995	90	1085	1085	96	1181	977	91	1068	108	5	113	96·72	5·56	102·28	96·72	5·56	102·28

1. *Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M	F	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M	F	5 Total. M	F	6 Received from other Jails. A M	F	B M	F	7 Grand Total. M	F	Total	8 Transferred to other Jails. A M	F	B M	F	9 Released during the year. A On appeal M	F	B On expiry of sentence. M	F	C Under Remission Rules M	F	D By order of Government (a) M	F	(b) M	F	10 M	F	11 M	F	12 M	F	13 Executed. M	F	14 Died. M	F	15 Remaining at the end of present year. M	F	16 Daily Average Number. M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	75	4	156	16	211	20	35	4			246	21	270					7		132	21	5		...												11		91	3	83·89	4·50	88·39
2	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...			32	4	32	4					32	4	36	3	1					29	3															...	...			·50	·05	·55
	Grand Total.	75	4	188	20	243	24	35	4			278	28	306	3	1		...	7		161	24	5														11		91	3	84·39	4·55	88·94

2. *Statement showing the Religion, Age and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Religion. A Christians. a Europeans. M	F	b Eurasians. M	F	c Natives. M	F	B Muhammadans. M	F	C Hindus and Sikhs. M	F	D Buddhists and Jains. M	F	E All other Classes. M	F	4 Age. A Under 16. M	F	B 16 to 40. M	F	C 40 to 60. M	F	D Above 60. M	F	5 Previous Occupation. Males. A Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B Professional persons.	C Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. &c.	G Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H Married.	I Unmarried.	J Widows.	K Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	7 Total.
1	Mercara ...	..	..	..		4	3	24	1	127	16			16*		2		158	20	8		3		2			26	9	...	134	6	2	2	..	171	20	191
2	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	..	..	..	..	1		2	..	26	3	..	..					24	3	5		..	...	1			12	.		16	3	..	...	...	29	3	32
	Total ...	..				5	3	26	1	153	19	..	..	16		2		182	23	13	.	3	.	3		..	38	9	..	150	9	2	2	...	200	23	223

*Thivao, Mundal, Chivaloo, Kolgar, Pale.

II. C. PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL)

3. *Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year according to the Nature and Length of Sentences.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Numbers according to length of Sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	I				J			
			Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.	Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	...	4	4	4	1	1	1	...						1									9	6	15
			38	5	45	6	28	2	19	1	20		3		1									154	14	168
			..	...	...	.	.	..	.		2				..									2	..	2
			..	..	...		3	...	2	.	1				...									6	...	6
	Total of admissions	.	42	9	49	7	32	3	21	1	23		3		1	.								171	20	191
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec.	..	3	..	12		10		23	.	28	2	8	1	7	...	.							91	3	94
2	Taluk Lock-ups	...	29	3		...	..								..									29	3	32
	Total of Admissions	.	71	12	49	7	32	3	21	1	23		3		1	.								200	23	223
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec	...	3	..	12	...	10		23	.	28	2	8	1	7	.								91	3	94
	Grand Total. (of admissions.)	...	74	12	61	7	42	3	41	1	51	2	11	1	8	.								291	26	317
	Grand Total. (of remaining on 31st Dec.)																								

4. *Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4								5			6					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								Ratio per cent of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age. (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code)					
					A		B		C		D					A			B		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice		Total.					Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara ...	171	20	191	3	.	3	...	1	..	7	..	7	4·09	...	3·66	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups..	32	4	36	..	...	.	. .	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
	Total	203	24	227	3	..	3	...	1	..	7	...	7	4·09	...	3·66	..	...	.	...	...	...

5. *Statement showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1882 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Mercara ..	13	.	. .	...	..	..	.	13		13	...	.	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	..
	Total	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	.	13	...	..	...

II. C. PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

6. *Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1882.*

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A		B By Jail Officers.								C			
														A		B		C		D					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Sentiment of having possessed [illegible]		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		[illegible] Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement [illegible]		[illegible]		Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6 c to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 c to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
1	Mercara ..	83·89	4·50			18		15	2	18				1	2			4				17		53	59·96	32·07
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	50	·05	..		.				.		.		..		..								...	...	.
	Total . .	84·39	4·55			18		15	2	18		.		1	2			4		[illegible]		[illegible]		53	59·96	32·07

7. *Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg for the year 1882.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were—												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail—						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail—					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write [illegible]		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number [illegible]		Number released during the year who had been [illegible]		Unable to read or write.		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		Able to read and write [illegible]		Able to read and write well.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		F	M	F
1	Mercara.	171	20	98	20	58	.	15		83·89	4·50	77·41		141		68		58		15		9		108	..	24	..
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	29	3	29	3	.		..	...	50	·05		..		.			.							.	.	..
	Total.....	200	23	127	23	58	..	15		84·39	4·55	77·41	.	141		68	.	58		15		9		108	...	24	..

8. *Statement showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during 1882.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Remarks.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Mercara	83·89	4·50	6·00	...	7·15	.	6	..	3	...	
2	Taluk Lock-ups ...	50	·05	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	
	Total.....	84·39	4·55	6·00	...	7·15	..	6		3	..	

9. *Table of Diet for all Classes of Native Prisoners in Coorg.*

	A Scale for men sentenced to more than two years' rigorous imprisonment.							B Scale for men sentenced to more than six months and up to two years' rigorous imprisonment.						Men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and under.							Simple, women, and under-trial.							Juvenile Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Rice	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Ragi	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	24	12	24	12	24	12	24	24	12	24	24	24	12	0	20	0	20	20	20	0	0	20	10	20	20	10	10	20
Dál or ballar ...	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat (with bone) ...	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Tyre	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Gingelly-oil	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghee	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Curry powder ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onions ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garlic ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetables ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Firewood* ...	1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.							1½ or 2 lbs. daily.						

Men who do not get meat, to get 4 oz. of dál and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.
2 drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.
* Where closed fire places are in use, 1½ lbs. of firewood will be served out, where open fire places, 2 lbs.

Men who do not eat meat, to get 3 oz. of dál and 8 drams of ghee on meat days

Women and juveniles to get tyre if sentenced over six months, and under-trial prisoners, tyre and meat if over two months in confinement
Rice may be given entirely to any under-trial prisoner unaccustomed to ragi and to any one whom ragi disagrees with, at recommendation of Medical Officer.
Juveniles under 14 years to get 16 oz. of grain and 2 oz. of meat.

II. C: PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

10. *Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year 1882 excluding the Cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7				8			9			10	11			12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners			Rations.			Establishment.			Police Guard.			Hospital Charges				Clothing			Contingencies			Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of average strength			Serial Number.
					A	B		A	B		A	B		A	B		C	A	B		A	B						
		Convicts	Unconvicted	Total	Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength		Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength		Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength		Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength		Cost per head of average strength	Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength		Total Cost	Cost per head of average strength						
					Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs As	Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs	Rs As	P.	Rs	Rs. As	P.		
1	Mercara	88.39	7.05	[illegible]	5,248 [illegible]	54	15	2,397 [illegible]	4	6	1,76[illegible]	17	14	[illegible]	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	15	8[illegible]	4	[illegible]	11,673 [illegible]	111	10	4	1
2	Taluk Lock-ups ..	[illegible]55	2.96	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	9																	177 0 5	44	4	1	2
	Total ...	88.94	10.01	[illegible]	5,4[illegible]	52	13	2,397 [illegible]	[illegible]	11	1,76[illegible]	17	3	[illegible]	2	10	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8[illegible]	8	[illegible]	11,150 9 2	109	0	0	

11. *Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Coorg during the year 1882 (excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations or Repairs, compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3								4								5								6								7								8								9
Serial Number.	Jails	Cost of rations per head of average strength								Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.								Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.								Cost of clothing per head of average strength								Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.								Total cost per head of average strength.								Serial Number.
		1880		1881		1882		1883		1880		1881		1882		1883		1880		1881		1882		1883		1880		1881		1882		1883		1880		1881		1882		1883		1880		1881		1882		1883		
		Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A.	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A,	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	Rs	A.	
1	Mercara	47	11	51	4	52	13			44	10	47	2	40	9	..	..	2	1	1	6	2	2		..	3	10	4	7	8	2	.	..	14	5	12	9	8	2		..	112	6	116	13	109	0	.	..	1
	Total ..	47	11	51	4	52	13	.	...	44	10	47	2	40	9	..	.	2	1	1	6	2	2	...	...	3	10	4	7	8	2	...	...	14	5	12	9	8	2	...	..	112	6	116	13	109	0	...	..	

II. C. PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

12. *Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent, on column 4 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations		New Jails.							
												G	H	I	J						
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number in hospital sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e. g., making clothing, &c., of the prisoners	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners lent to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Dept.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
1	Mercara .	1·74 ·52	83·02	3·63	.	.	6·00	13·00	3·59	6·83	8·07		.	. .	5·63	39·90	..	1,406	7·22	15·65	48·06
	Total ..	2·26	83·02	3·63	.	.	6·00	13·00	3·59	6·83	8·07		..		5·63	39·90	..	1,406	7·22	15·65	48·06

13. *Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labor in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13			14
Serial Number	Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labor	Average number employed on Jail Manufactures	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1882		Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.		Total		Cash received on manufacturing account during the year		Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1882.		Total		Cash earnings, being total of column 10 less total of column 7		Average earning per head calculated on column 3.			Average earning per head calculated on column 4.			Remarks.
				Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		
1	Mercara ..	83·02	39·90	..	. .	6,216	11	6,216	11	10,275	7			10,275	7	4,058	12	48	11	0	101	11	0	
	Total	83·02	39·90	...	..	6,216	11	6,216	11	10,275	7	..	.	10,275	7	4,058	12	48	14	0	101	11	0	

14. *Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X)		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X)		Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).		Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1	Mercara	10,973	8	111	10	4,058	12	45	14	6,914	12	65	12	*
		177	0	44	4	...	...	...	...	177	...	44	4	
	Total	11,150	8	155	14	4,058	12	45	14	7,091	12	110	0	

15. *Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12																	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per cent of average strength.																	
																												A			B			C			D			E		
																												On admission to Hospital.			On daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes in Jail and out of Hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Mercara Jail. Convicts	83	6	89	83·53	4·50	88·03	98	7	105	107	5	112	3·24	·17	3·41	11	..	11	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	127·74	112·11	123·71	3·88	3·77	3·85	3·77	..	3·78	9·63	..	9·63	13·11	..	12·44
	Mercara Jail. Under-trial	22	..	22	6·30	·69	7·05	17	5	22	1	1	2	·21	·01	·22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·72	14·92	15·72	·31	·12	·30	..	..	..	1·58	..	1·58	15·72	..	14·18
	Mercara Jail. Civil Prisoners	6	..	6	·78	·06	2·84	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mercara Jail. Total	114	6	120	93·03	5·25	98·28	120	10	130	108	6	114	3·45	·18	3·63	12	..	12	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	116·09	114·23	115·99	·78	·42	·69	·32	..	·05	9·76	..	9·67	13·89	..	12·21
	Grand Total. Convicts	83	6	89	83·53	4·50	88·03	98	7	105	107	5	112	3·24	·17	3·41	11	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	127·74	112·11	123·71	3·88	3·77	3·85	3·77	..	3·78	9·63	..	9·63	13·11	..	12·44
	Grand Total. Under-trial	22	..	22	6·30	·69	7·05	17	5	22	1	1	2	·21	·01	·22	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·72	14·92	15·72	·31	·12	·30	..	..	..	1·58	..	1·58	15·72	..	14·18
	Grand Total. Civil Prisoners	6	..	6	·78	·06	2·84	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total. Total of all	114	6	120	93·03	5·25	98·28	120	10	130	108	6	114	3·45	·18	3·63	12	..	12	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	116·09	114·23	115·99	·78	·42	·69	·32	..	·05	9·76	..	9·67	13·89	..	12·21

16. *Statement showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3																								4							
Serial Number.	Jails.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent of average strength from—							
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Other Fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice		Ulcers and Boils		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Mercara ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	33	1	3	3	..	...	6	2	3	1	17	3	..	...	15	..	3	...	.	...	3·05	3·05	17·29	3·05
	Total ..	...	...	...		.	..	33	1	3	3	...	..	6	2	3	1	17	3	..	.	15	..	3	.	..	..	3·05	3·05	17·29	3·05

II. C. PRISONS.—(VITAL).

17. *Statement showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara.	...	...	...		...		68·80	2·40	9	...	13·08	..	12·38	2·10	2	..	16·15	...	2·71	...	...	...	..	...	83·89	4·50	11	..	13·11	..
	Total .	·02	.	...	.	...		68·80	2·40	9		13·08	..	12·38	2·10	2	.	16·15		2·71	.	.		..		83·89	4·50	11	...	13·11	...

18. *Statement showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882 *according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.
1	Mercara.	36·38	10	27·48	19·58	1	5·10	21·18	..	...	6·21	..	...	4·04	...	...	1·00	...	...
	Total .	36·38	10	27·48	19·58	1	5·10	21·18	...	..	6·21	.	..	4·04	...	...	1·00	...	...

19. *Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1882.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
1	Mercara	11	2	344	33	355	35	390	6·36	·69	70·5	268	25	293	76	8	84	...	...	...	..	1	...	10	2	12
2	Taluk Lock-ups	2	...	299	20	301	20	321	2·74	·22	2·96	219	15	234	78	5	83	...	...	1	...	..	..	3	...	3
	Total .	13	2	643	5	656	55	711	9·10	91	10·01	487	40	527	154	13	167	...	...	1	..	1	...	13	2	15

Statement A showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of Coorg at the close of the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial Number.	Name of Jail.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1882 in the part of the Jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Simple punishment.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1	Mercara Jail ...	Cells	6	...	3	...	4	...	25	...	2	...	4	6	70	120	6	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation,																		
		Do without ...																		
		Total ...																		
		Total average population ...	6	...	3	...	4	...	25	...	2	...	4	6	70	120	6	...	...	

H. C. PRISONS.

Statement B showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Coorg during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5					6					7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
				a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total	
1	Mercara	176 32	17	33	14 ..	5	7	59	43	21 .	19 ..	17 .	100	
	Total	208	17	33	14	5	7	59	43	21	19	17	100	

Statement C showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4										5										6									7	8	9
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system. Sanctioned to										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to—										Average remission gained by the convict entered in column 4. Sentenced to									Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Remarks.
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.			
1	Mercara Jail ..	5	...	..	..	1	4	.	.	.	.	.										...						158 days.				..	4 2 10	

Annual Return showing the Working of the Mark System to be submitted by Superintendents of Jails.

1	2										3										4
Names of all Convicts released during the year who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks)	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—										Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was— Sentenced to—										Remarks.
	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Do 4 years.	Do 5 years.	Do 6 years.	Do 7 years.	Do 8 years.	Do 9 years.	Do 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	
Nabbi Saib	..	.	..	129	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	.	...	3 9 9	...	.	.	.	...	..	
Santaiya	..	...	..	...	144	...	..	..	..		...	...	...		3 12 0		.	...		..	
Govindu	...	.	.	.	174	...	...	..	.		...	...	...	..	4 8 7			..	.	..	
Giddu	..	...	..	..	176	...	...	.	..		..	...	...	.	4 9 5		.	.	..	..	
Bavani	.	.	.	.	170	..	...	.	...		...	..	...		4 6 11		..	.	..		
Total .		.		1	4		...	.	...		..		.	...	..	.	..	.	.	..	
Number who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission	.	.	..			.	...		..	.		..	...		..	..	..	.	.		
Total released who came under the mark system.	...	.	..	1	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...			...		

Statement D showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Mercara Jail in 1882.

1	2																				3		
	Convicts admitted to Jail during the year 1882 under sentence not exceeding-																						
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
Sections of Penal Code classified.	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.
																	A. For life.		B For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
XI Sections 193, 200 to 205	..	...	...	...	1	.	3	..	2	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	.	...	.	..	..	6	...	6
„ „ 211	.	..	1	..	...	..	...	..	1	1	1		.	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	3	1	4
XIII All Sections "Weights and Measures".		.	1	...		..	..	..	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	1
XV All Sections "Religion" .	..	..	2	.		...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	2	...	2
XVI Sections 302, 303, 307 ...	...	.	.	...	..	..	.	..	...	.	..	..	1	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	1	...	1
„ 312 to 318	.	.	..	.	...		.	1	2	...	..		.	..	..		.	..	...	..	...	...	1	2	3
„ 324, 333, 335 to 338	1	.	2	...	2	1	3		1	...	...				...	.		.	...	...	.	..	9	1	10
„ „ 363 to 373 .	...	.	.	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	..		...	.	...	..	4	...	4
„ „ 377	..	...	...	..	2	.	.	..	.	...	..	.	..	..	...	.		.	...	...	..		2	.	2
XVII „ 379 to 381, 461 and 462 .	23	7	11	3	13		10	...	5	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...		62	10	72
„ „ 384 to 385 .	...	.	.	.		.	1	...	.	..	...	.	..		...	.	..	..	...	..		...	1	...	1
„ „ 403 and 404	..	.	..	..		.	.	.	1	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	1
„ „ 406 to 409	1	...	...	...	5	.		...	1	...	...	..	..	.	..	.	..		...	...	...		7	..	7
„ „ 411 to 414 ...	...		1	.	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	7
„ „ 417 to 420 ...	...	..	..	...	..		1	...	.	..	...	.	.		.	.		..	...	..	...	...	1	.	1
„ „ 447 to 448 .	...	..	..		1	...	1	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	2
„ „ 426 to 440 . ..	.	..	..	.			...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	1
„ „ 449, 450, 459 and 460 ..	.	...	...	..	1	...	3	...	4	..	..	...	..		..		...		..	.	...	...	8	...	8
XIX „ 489 to 492 .	1	...	22	2	...	.	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	..		...	..	..	...	23	2	25
XX „ 493 to 498 .	...	.	3	.	.		...	1	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	.	3	1	4
XXI „ 500 to 502 ..	..	1	.	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	1
XXII „ 504 to 510 ..	3	2	1	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...		4	2	6
XVI „ 323, 354, 352, 355	7	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	7	...	7
All other offences ...	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	.	...					..	..	...	...			15	...	15
																							171	20	191

II. D.

1. *General Statement of Crime showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and*

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer from other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, vide columns 8 c and 8 d of previous year.	Total.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion on which no previous information was given to the Police	Investigated. By order of Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases returned to be investigated by Police under Section 157, Cr. P. C.	Number of cases transferred to other Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police after investigation under section 173, Cr. P. C., and struck off by Magistrate as false.	Number of cases struck off by Magistrate, &c., as false, though reported by Police as true	Number of cases pending under Police investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.												
1a	Substantive abetments under Sections 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code ..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to army and navy ..	.	...	..	..	...	..	..		...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 469, and 471..	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Govt. notes ...	1	..	1	1	.	...	..	...	...	..	...
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	..	.	..		...	.	...	.	...	.
5	143 to 153, 157, 158...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1		1			1	.	...	..	...	...
6	140, 170, 171, ...	Personating public servant or soldier	.	.	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	...
		Total	2	...	2	1	...	1		...	...	...	...
	Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do by dacoits	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...
10		Do by robbers	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Do by poison	.		.	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	...
12		Other murders...	3	..	3	3	...	...	.	.	1	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	2		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	.	2	2	...	...		...	1		...
15	376	Rape	6		6	6	...		3	...	1		..
16	377	Unnatural offences	..	..	.	.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	.	2	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide . ..	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	5	...	5	4	1	..	2	...	...	..	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	..	...	.	..
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession...	..	..	...		...	...	..	...	..	...	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	33	.	33	33	...	..	10	...	3	...	...
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction	9	...	9	7	1	1	4	...	1	..	...
25	346 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	10	...	10	10	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	74	...	74	71	2	1	23	...	9	...	...

POLICE.

Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen in the **Province of Coorg for the** *year* **1882.**

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

				PERSONS.															PROPERTY.				
Number of cases under trial before Magistrate and superior Courts.	Number of cases finally investigated by Police and accepted as true by Magistracy.	Number of cases in columns 8g, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at the end of 1882.	Number arrested.				Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released as False under Section 125, Cr.P.C. and not sent to Magistrate for enquiry	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
				Received by Magistrate	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 & 8.)	Total.					By Magistrate.	By Session or High Court.			In Police custody.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
8f	8g	9	10	10a	11	12	12a	13	13a	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
...	...	.	..		..	..		...	...	...	..			.	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...			...	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	. .	
...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	1		...	. .	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	..	8	8	...	...	..	8	1	..	7	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	1	..	...	1	8	9	..	..	...	9	2	...	7	.	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	2	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	2	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	2	1	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	2	..	...	...	5	..	5	..	1	...	4	4				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	..	3	...	3	..	..	...	3	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	3	3	..	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	.	.	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	19	15	..	...	40		40	...	4	...	36	13	.	23	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	2	..	...	4	2	6	..	1	...	5	3	.	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	5	2	...	...	10	...	10	...	2	...	8	5	..	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	41	23	...	...	81	2	83	1	11	...	71	31	1	38	1		.		..	..	.	...	...	

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime	Cases: Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer from other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, the cases being struck off previous year.	Total	Investigated: By Police suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases refused to be investigated by Police under Section 117, C. P. C.	Number of cases transferred to other Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police after investigation under Section 125, C. P. C., and struck off by Magistrate as false.	Number of cases struck off by Magistracy, &c., as false, though reported by Police as true.	Number of cases pending under Police investigation.
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	8	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e
	Class III.— Serious Offences against person and property or against property only												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ..	2	...	2	2	...		1	..	.	..	1
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..		...	...		...	..	...		...	. .
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs		.			.	...	..	...	...	.	..
		By other means	..	..	..					..	..	..	...
33	392, 393 .	Robbery — In dwelling house .					.	..	...	..	...	...	...
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	.	1	1	..		...	...	...	...	1
		Other robberies	6	.	6	6		.	4		1	..	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 .	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11		11	11			3		3	..	2
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .	43	..	43	42	1	.	15		4	.	14
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt					.				..	...	..
37	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..		..	.	.	.			...	.	...
		Total	63		63	62	1	..	23	...	8	.	18
	Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person												
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation				..	.	...		.	.	..	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement . . .	9		9	7	1	1	3	.		...	1
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2		2	2	..			.	.		...
41	374 .	Compulsory labor		.			...	.			..	..	...
		Total... ..	11		11	9	1	1	3	.		.	1
	Class V.—Minor Offences against property.												
42	453, 456 ...	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	1		1	1	...	.	1	..		..	...
43	379 to 382	.. Theft — Of cattle . .	10	...	10	10	.	...	4	...	.	.	...
		Ordinary	214	..	214	207	6	1	74	..	35	...	14
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	22	..	22	20	2	..	7	..	1	...	4
45	411, 414 .	. Receiving stolen property . . .	8	...	8	8		..	3	..	...	..	...
46	447, 448 ..	. Criminal or house-trespass .	10	.	10	10	...		4	..	1	..	...
47	461, 462 .	. Breaking close receptacle . . .	.	.	..	...	.	.		...	.	..	...
		Total	265	...	265	256	8	1	93	...	37	...	18
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves		..			.	..	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	...				.	..	...	..	..	...	...
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion	2	...	2	2	..	..		..	1	...	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .	1		1	1	.		...	...	..	..	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province .	—— Excise Laws ..	5	..	5	5	..	..	.	..	.	..	...
53		—— Railway Laws . .	...				...	.	..	.	..	..	...
54		—— Forest [illegible]	1		1	1	..	..	..	.	...	..	...
55		—— Stage Carriage Act ..	.	...		..		..	...	.	...	...	...
56		—— Police Act	5		5	5		..	..	...	...	...	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other Municipal or Local laws ...	Public and local nuisances	5	...	5	5	..	..	2	...	...	...	...
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total......	19	...	19	19	...	..	2	...	1	...	1
		Grand Total......	434	..	434	418	12	4	144	...	55	...	38

1.—*Continued.*

Number of cases under trial before Magistrate and superior Courts.	Number of cases fully investigated by Police and accepted as true by Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 8 *g*, in which conviction was obtained.	PERSONS. Number arrested					Discharged or traversed before trial.	Released by Police under Section 125, Cr. P. Act and sent to Magistrate for enquiry.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Bound over (including persons ordered to give security for good behaviour)	Cases disposed of, *e. g.* died &c. after commencement of trial	Number of persons pending trial at the end of year.			PROPERTY.			
			Pending at the end of 1882.	Within the year								By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial						
				Received by transfer.	By Police.	By other Magistrate (see columns 7 & 8)	Total									In Police custody.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
8*f*	8*g*	9	10	10*a*	11	12	12*a*	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...		..	...	.	..				..	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	.	1	...	350	...
...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
..	.	.	..	...	...	.				..		.				..		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..		..	...	.	...		.	..	..		.			...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...
...	...	.		...	.	.		.	.														
.	1	..		...	4	.	4	.	2		2	2		..	..	..	...	.	.	1	..	80	..
..	3	1	..	...	9	.	9	...	3		6	5		1	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	10	8		.	23	..	23	.	5		18	5	..	13		..	...	...	...	10	3	977	27
.	...	..	.	..		..			...														
.	..	...	.	..			...				...					.		.	.	..	..	...	.
...	14	9	...	...	36	.	36	.	10	..	26	12	...	14			..			12	3	1,407	27
...	.	.		..																			
1	4	1		...	7	1	8				8	7		1	.	..	...		...	..	..	..	...
..	2	1		...	2		2	.			2	1		1	..	...	...		..		...	..	...
...	...		...	.		.				..	..	.	..					.	..	..	..	...	...
1	6	2	..	..	9	1	10				10	8	..	2		.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	..		.	..	...	.		.	.	...	.	..	.	...	...	.		...	...	...
...	6	5	..	...	21	.	21	..	...	..	21	3	.	18	.	..		.	.	4	3	60	45
6	85	58		..	184	2	186	..	58	.	128	51	...	73	...	..	...	4		49	36	2,420	634
...	10	3		..	11	..	11	.	1	.	10	7		3	...	.	.	...		3	1	206	1
1	4	4		..	16	...	16	..	.	.	16	2		14	..	.		.	...	...	...	...	...
2	3		...		6		6	..	1		5	4	..	.	..	...		1	...			..	...
...	..		...	..	.		...	...	..	..	..		..	..	.		..	..		.	.	.	...
9	108	70	..	.	238	2	240	..	60		180	67		108	..	.	..	5	.	56	40	2,686	680
...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	3	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...			..	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	..	.	..		.		...	..	...			.	...	...
...				...	2	.	2	..	2	.			...		..				...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	..		4	.	4		...	.	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
...	5	3	..	...	8	.	8		...	.	8	5	..	3	..	.	.	.	...	.	.	..	...
.	...	...	...	...		.	...		...	.					..			.	...			...	...
.	1	1	.		2	.	2	..	.	.	2	..		2	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	..
...	...		..	...	...	.	...		...	.					.			.	...	..			
...	5	5	..	...	5	...	5	..	.	.	5	.	..	5	.	.	.	.	...	..	..	..	..
...	3	1	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	10	7	..	3	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	11	...	...	31	..	31	..	2	...	29	13	..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	188	116	...	...	396	13	409	1	83	. .	325	133	1	185	1	...	...	5	...	68	43	4,093	707

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of cases pending at the close of last year, columns 7 and 11.		Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.
				Cases	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	4a		5
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.				
1a	Substantive detachment under Sections 115, 117 to 119, Indian Penal Code			...	...	..
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State			..	
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship			.	
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice				..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Do by public servants	1			
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims				.
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents			.	
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	2		.	2
8	482 to 489	.. Making or using false trade marks ...				.
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray			.	...
		Total.	3		.	2
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.				
10	312 to 316	. . Causing miscarriage	2	.	.	...
11	370	. ... Buying or disposing of slaves	.	...		..
		Total.. ...	2	..	...	.
		Class III.—Serious Offences against property.				
12	384 to 389	.. Extortion	4		...	2
		Total	4	..	...	2
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.				
13	323	... Hurt	..		...	
14	345 .. .	... Wrongful confinement ..		..	..	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force . .				..
		Total		...	...	...
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.				
16	417 to 423 .	.. Cheating	3	..	...	...
17	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property ...	2	..	...	1
18	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.		. .	...	...
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	... Mischief (simple)	10	.	.	2
		Total.....	15	..	...	3
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.				
20	493 to 498 ...	.. Offences relating to marriage	1	...	...	...
21	298 .	.. Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ..	.. Criminal breach of contract of service ...	..	...	...	...
23	500 to 502 . .	.. Defamation	1	..	...	1
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	. Intimidation and insult	5	...	...	2
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ..	.. Public and local nuisances	. .	...	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	.	...	...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...
		Total.....	7	...	...	3
		Grand Total.....	31	...	...	10

1.—*Concluded.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases struck off as false.	Number of cases pending at the end of the year.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Number of persons pending or under trial at the end of the year.	Amount of property lost.	Amount of property recovered.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
...	.	2	...	2	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	..	2	..	...	...	
..	2	3	...	..	3	...	...	
	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	
..	2	3	...	...	3	...	..	
2	..	13	11	2	...	...	...	
2	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	
11	1	12	6	6	...	...	...	
1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	8	1	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	
18	3	39	18	18	3	...	...	

2. *Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police Operations in the Province of Coorg for* 1882.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Total number of cases fully investigated during the year as explained in column 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to true cases investigated.		Number and Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and Percentage of Property recovered.					
									Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons proved by transfer.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons committed to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons committed to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property taken.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
			1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882	1881	1882
1	2	3	4	5	5 a		6	7	8	9	9 a		9 b		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Class I.—Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																									
1a	Substantive abetments under Sections 115, 117 to 119, I. P. C ...		.	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy ..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	1	1	1	1	100		1	1	..	.	1	1	1	1	100	.	100		.	.	.	.	.	.
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice .	1	.	1	..	100	...	1	.	.		1	...	1	...	100	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly . .	1	1	1	1	100	100	6	8	.		8	8	6	8	88·33	87·50	88·8	87·50	.	.	.	.	..	..
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
		Total . .	3	2	3	2	100	100	8	9	.		8	9	8	9	87·50	77·77	87·50	77·77	.	.	..	.	.	.
	Class II.—Serious Offences against the person.																									
7			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8		Murder by thugs	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	...	.	...	.
9		„ dacoits	.	.	...	...	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.
10	302, 303, 396	„ robbers	..	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..
11		„ poison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.
12		Other murders	2	3	..	2	.	.	.	4	.		.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	2	1	2	1 00		3	2·2	.		3	2	3	2	3 33	..	3·33	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	3	2	1	.		5	3	..		5	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
15	376	Rape	3	6	2	2	50	...	2	5	..		2	5	2	4	50	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	1	2	1	1	100	100	2	2	.		2	3	1	3	50·0	100	100	100	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.		.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	.	.
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	...	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	7	5	5	3	60·0	100	21	7	..		21	7	20	7	38·09	100	40·0	100	.	.	.	.	.	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	.	.	..
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	21	33	12	19	66·66	75·94	36	40	..		36	40	22	36	27·0	57·0	40·90	67·8	.	.	.	.	.	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction . . .	1	9	1	4	.	50·0	1	8	.		1	6	1	5	.	83·33	.	40·0	.	.	.	.	.	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	.	...		..	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	10	7	5	60·0	40·0	8	10	.		8	10	8	8	1·0	30·0	62·50	37·50	..	.	...	...	...	..
	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	...	1	.	.	.	1	..	.		1	.	1	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.
		Total... ..	46	74	32	41	59·37	56·09	78	83	..	...	78	83	63	71	31·64	45·78	39·68	53·52	...	.	...	..	...	...

		Class III.—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.																												
30	395, 397, 398	... Dacoity	4	2	2		50·0	...	13	...	..	.	13	..	13		7·69	..	7·69	..	845	350	.	..	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .	.	...	.	.	..	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
32	394, 397, 398	... Robbery { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. ... with hurt. { By other means	1	.	.	..	..	...	5	..	...	..	5	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	... Robbery { In dwelling house ... ... On the highway, between sunset and sunrise. Other robberies	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	80	.	..	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 449 .	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	13	6	4	1	75·0	..	26	4			26	4	11	2	30·76	..	72·72	..	1,182	.	606	.	51·26	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	16	11	4	3	25·0	36·33	12	9	.	.	12	9	8	6	8·33	11·11	12·5	16·66	.	.	...	...	...	...
36	449 to 452 ...	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	27	43	9	10	88·88	80·0	25	23	..	.	25	23	14	18	52·0	56·52	92·85	72·22	8,850	977	37	27	0·96	02·76
37	412, 413 ...	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	...	1		.	.	3		...		3	.	1		...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.
		Total... ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	..	.	.	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	...
			63	63	20	14	65·0	64·28	84	56	..	.	84	56	47	26	27·38	38·88	48·93	53·84	5,877	1,407	643	27	10·94	01·91
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the person.																								
38	334 ...	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	341 to 344 ...	... Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	9	7	4	42·85	25·0	13	8	.	.	13	8	9	8	23·07	12·50	30·76	1··50	...	..	...	...	..	...
40	336, 337 ...	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	1	2	100	50·0	1	2	...	.	1	2	1	2	·00	50·0	100	50·0	...	..	..	...	...	...
41	374 ...	... Compulsory labor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
		Total	10	11	8	6	50·0	36·0	14	10	.	.	14	10	10	10	28·57	20·0	40·0	20·0	.	.	...	.	...	...
		Class V.—Minor Offences against property.																								
42	453, 456 ...	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7	1	5	.	40·0	...	9	.	.	..	9	.	6	.	33·33	.	50·0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	379 to 382 ...	... Theft { Of cattle .. .. Ordinary	33	10	16	6	51·5	83·33	45	21	.	.	45	21	27	21	20·0	85·71	3··33	85·71	142	60	106	45	74·64	75·0
44	406 to 409 ..	... Criminal breach of trust	194	214	59	87	62·71	85·23	200	185	...		200	185	106	128	29·0	30·24	54·74	57·03	2,303	2,420	657	634	29·3	26·19
45	411, 414 ...	... Receiving stolen property	11	22	3	10	09·09	50·0	8	11	..	...	8	11	5	10	25·0	27·27	68·00	35·0	..	206	..	1	...	..
46	447, 448 ...	.. Criminal or house-trespass	4	8	2	4	100	100	4	16			4	16	5	16	75·0	87·50	100	87·50	.	...	...	..	...	...
47	461, 462 ...	... Breaking close receptacle	1	10	...	3	...	.	1	6	..	...	1	6	...	5	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Total.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	..	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
			250	283	87	108	61·17	64·31	267	240	...		267	240	145	180	28·08	45·0	51·72	60·0	2,445	2,686	793	680	32·43	25·31
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																								
48	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P.C. ..	Vagrancy and bad character	.	...	...				...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
50	295 to 297	... Offences against religion	2	2	1		...		4	2	..	...	4	2	4	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	1	...	1	..	100	...	4	...	.		4	...	4	.	75·0	..	75·0	...	...	..	...	...	...
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the station	„ Excise Laws	14	5	9	5	77·77	66·0	19	8	...	..	19	8	16	8	73·68	37·50	87·50	37·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		„ Railway Laws	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		„ Forest Rules	...	1	...	1	...	100	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		„ Coffee Act	37	5	36	5	77·77	100	39	5	...	..	39	5	39	5	68·25	100	71·79	100	..	...	...	...	..	...
56		„ Stamp Act	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	1	5	1	3	100	33·33	1	10	..	...	1	10	1	10	100	30·0	100	30·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total.... ...	54	19	47	15	76·59	73·33	63	31	...	...	63	31	60	29	78·30	51·61	71·66	55·17	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Grand Total	426	434	195	186	65·12	62·36	515	409	...	...	515	409	333	325	34·36	45·23	55·15	56·92	8,822	4,093	1,436	707	17·25	17·27

II. D. POLICE.

3. *Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes in the Province of Coorg for 1882.*

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons							Comparative Return.															
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year	Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen			Property recovered.			Remarks.
												1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Nil.																											

4. *Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882.*

District.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where Additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled	Part I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property. Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Part II.—Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure. Number of cases.	Strength of Additional Police.		Total Cost of Additional Police including all Contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the Additional Police was established.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government	To local or private funds	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered		Officers	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Padinalknad Taluk in Coorg	Bagamandala	3	6,500	.			...		26	.		.	.	..		..	...	...	..	...	...	
Kiggatnad Do	Irpu	2	3,200			...	..	..	28	..						.	..	.	...	...	...	
Mahadeopet	Moharam	2	3,000	2	15	..	...		.		.			.	...	...	..	.	.	..	...	
Virarajendrapet	Do	2	2,500	1	17	.	...	.	..		..	..	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	...	
Total.....	...	9	15,250	3	32		..	...	54		.		.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	

II. D. POLICE.

5. *Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of Police in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882.

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.												Distribution of Force.								Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
																						In District.										To Area.			To Population.	
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Commissioners.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2) and pay of other Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Commissioners (Col. 3.)	Other Expenses of Col. 3.	Pay of Establishments (3)	Total pay of Subordinate Officers. (Cols. 4 and 5.) (4)	Total pay of Constables of all classes. (6, 7 and 8).	Horse allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries.		On other Duties.		On Town Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)
								Officers.	Men.								Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Mahadeopet	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Virarajendrapet	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Fraserpet	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Kodlipet	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701 14 0	5,137 0 10	...			849 8 6	6,688 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Estt. to check coffee stealing	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,583	178,302	...	...	4	...	...	412
Do of Jail and Treasury Police.	...	...	...	3	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Frontier Police	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078 10 9	3,598 1 9	...			608 0 0	5,284 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Total	...	...	...	13	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780 8 9	8,735 2 7	...	100	...	1,457 8 6	11,973 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,583	178,302	...	...	4	...	...	412

6. *Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.								Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Number who have left the Force during the year.								Percentage of men in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
			Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and lances.	Number provided with lances only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate						Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.	Number of Police undergoing instruction during the year			Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.																
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Mahadeopet ...	2	15	...	15	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Virarajendrapet ...	1	17	...	17	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraserpet ...	1	11	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodlipet ...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5	49	...	49	...	1	9	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	10	...	...	22	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Details of Fines, &c.

Fined less than Re	1	9	3	12 0
„ Re 1 and less than Rs.	2	7	7	0 0
„ Rs. 2 „ „	5	1	3	0 0
„ more than „	5			
Degraded	...			
Suspended	...			
Total ...	17	13	12	0

II. D. POLICE.

7. *Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882.*

District.	Race. — Europeans. — District or Assistant District Commissioners. — Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers. — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Eurasians. — District or Assistant District Commissioners.	Subordinate Officers. — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Native. — District or Assistant District Commissioners.	Subordinate Officers. — On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Religion or Caste. — Officers. — Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. — Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Hegade.	Coorg.	Sivachar.	Hindus of all other Castes.	Other Religions.		Men. — Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. — Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Mahrattas.	Muhammadans.		Hindus of all other Castes.	Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Mahadeopet ...	...	...	...	.	..		.		...		.	2	15						.		2						..		2			1	8		4	..		17
Virarajendrapet ..	...	...		...	...	..	.	...				1	17		.		.	.	.	1												2	6		9	..	...	18
Fraserpet ...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	.	.	...	1	11	...	.	..	..	..	.	...	1	...		...	..	.	..					3.			8	...	...	12
Kodliret ...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	...			1	6	..					..	.		1							...				1	...	5		..	7
Total.....	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	.		...	5	49	.				.		1	3	1	.	...	.	...	.		2			6	15	...	26		...	54

II. E. MILITARY.

1. *Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.						Detail of Force at the end of year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowances of each—					Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of 14th Feb. 1882	Recruited up to 31st March 1882.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of 31st March 1883.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.					European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Paid Camp followers and Non-Combatants.						
													Nil								

2. *Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.						Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, and on Active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head-quarters of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed Battery, &c., not on Active Service.	Average Number of days spent by each Man on Active Service.	Average number of days spent by each Man not on Active Service.			Number of Divisional or Station Parades during the period from 14th February to 31st March 1883.	Number of Regimental Parade during the period from 14th February to 31st March 1883.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
								On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On Furlough.			
						Nil.							

3. *Statement showing Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg on the last day of the* 31*st March* 1883.

	Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Christians				
	Muhammadans				
	Hindus				
	Other Caste...				
According to Caste.	Christians				
	Muhammadans				
	Brahman and Rajput				
	Maharattas				
	Telingas or Gentus		Nil.		
	Tamil				
	Other Caste				
	European				
	Indo Britons				
According to Country and Race.	Hindustan				
	Northern Circars				
	Central Carnatic, Madras and Vellore				
	Southern Carnatic, Trichinopolly				
	Baramahal				
	Ceded Districts				
	Mysore				
	Tanjore, Madura and Tuticoo				
	General Average.....				

II. F. MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the Strength and other Particulars of the Marine Force for the year* 1882—83.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Average Annual Pay and Allowance of each.						Total Cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year	Number of Ships.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Combatants.	
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.																
									Nil.												

2. *Statement showing the Religion, Races and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Force*, 1882—83.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.	Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Caste and Race.
	Nil.			

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. FINANCE.

1. *Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Sources of Revenue.	Gross Receipts.			Refunds and Drawbacks.			Charges against Income. Charges of collection including cost of Salt, Opium and Intoxicating Productive works.			Charges against Income. Allowances and Assignments under Treaty and Engagements.			Charges against Income. Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inventors and Charitable Grants.			Charges against Income. Total.			Net Receipts.			Deficit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	3,31,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,66[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,2[illegible]	[illegible]	0	13,7[illegible]	15	2	90,[illegible]	6	2	2,40,9[illegible]	11	11	...	...	...
Forest	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1				64,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...						64,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,[illegible]	1	11	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]	2				2,[illegible]	[illegible]	2							2,[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1,61,2[illegible]	1	0	...	...	...
Total	6,32,387	1[illegible]	2	4,661	9	3	1,51,2[illegible]	[illegible]	11	7,279	9	0	13,750	15	2	1,56,915	7	4	4,75,442	7	10	...	...	...
Assessed taxes Income Tax																			...	...		...	...	...
Stamps. General	22,2[illegible]	5	0	1,024	0	0	419	[illegible]								1,4[illegible]	5	4	20,82[illegible]	15	8	...	...	...
Stamps. Court Fees																						...	...	...
Stamps. Stamps	69,[illegible]	10	0	22[illegible]	4	0	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							1,5[illegible]	[illegible]	1	67,7[illegible]9	15	1	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Refunds	4	3	0																4	3	0	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Real Fines	5,8[illegible]0	6	10	490	12	0										490	12	0	5,369	10	10	...	...	...
Law and Justice. Miscellaneous	620	0	2	...															620	0	2	...	...	...
Interests	1,839	15	11																1,8[illegible]9	15	11	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	70[illegible]	15	1																70[illegible]	15	1	...	...	...
Local rates and taxes																						...	...	...
Jails	9,272	7	7																9,272	7	7	...	...	...
Registration	3,27[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	0	0	1,06[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							1,111	13	8	2,15[illegible]	[illegible]	10	...	...	...
Police																						...	...	...
Education	3,12[illegible]	14	0																3,12[illegible]	14	0	...	...	...
Medical																						...	...	...
Printing																						...	...	...
Cemetery Funds																						...	...	...
Public Works																						...	...	...
Auction Collections																						...	...	...
Postage and Service Labels	15,690	1	0				[illegible]	7	10							8,308	7	10	7,381	12	2	...	...	...
Public Works. Refunds	2,967	[illegible]	[illegible]																2,967	9	6	...	...	...
Public Works. Sales	101	1	1																101	1	1	...	...	...
Public Works. Real	1,280	15	6																1,280	15	6	...	...	...
Military Refund	1,969	11	1																1,969	11	1	...	...	...
Electric Telegraph	3,959	4	11				15,4[illegible]	[illegible]	1							15,45[illegible]	5	1				11,495	0	2
Grand Total..	7,74,681	0	4	6,447	[illegible]	5	1,57,85[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,279	9	0	13,750	15	2	1,85,331	14	2	6,05,844	2	4	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds, Municipal Funds	14,004	9	10	11	0	0	692	11	2	...						703	11	2	13,300	14	8	...	...	...
Dispensary	3,617	6	0	...															3,617	6	0	...	...	...
School plantation receipts	3,100	0	0	...															3,100	0	0	...	...	...
Total..	2[illegible],721	15	10	11	0	0	69[illegible]	11								703	11	2	20,018	4	8	...	...	...
Local Fund..	2[illegible],997	15	3	13	8	8	194	6	10							207	15	6	28,790	0	2	...	...	...
Total.	49,719	15	6	24	8	8	8[illegible]7	2	0							911	10	8	48,808	4	10	...	...	...
Gross Receipts...	8,24,400	15	10	6,472	1	11	1,58,740	14	[illegible]	7,279	9	0	13,7[illegible]0	15	2	7,86,243	8	10	6,49,652	7	2	11,495	0	2

N. B.—Rs. 1,006— 5—0 granted annually for the worship of deities.
Rs. 5,417— 5—2 granted to headmen of villages for collecting revenue. } Not being shown in receipts are shown here.

M

III. A. FINANCE.

2. *Accounts of Expenditure from Net Income of the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

	Amount Last year, 1881—82.			Amount present year, 1882—83.		
Court and Political Establishment and Contingencies	43,834	13	9	44,701	2	6
Judicial charges — Court	35,101	14	3	40,029	1	11
Judicial charges — Prison						
Police Charges	14,449	6	7	12,360	5	8
Military	1,17,243	3	1	1,04,969	15	8
Debit — Post Office	17,646	14	0	11,495	0	2
Do — Electric Telegraph	5,207	13	0	7,253	0	0
Ecclesiastical	6,972	12	7	6,761	12	10
Superannuation and Retired Allowances						
Public Works — Civil, New ...	1,36,016	3	3	1,51,230	7	5
Public Works — Do Repairs						
Education	22,496	15	4	23,295	14	0
Miscellaneous	4,448	4	0	665	3	11
Total Imperial	4,03,418	3	10	4,02,762	0	1
Local.						
District Road	28,072	10	2	22,720	10	9
Other Expenditure						
Police						
Other Municipal Expenditure	15,348	5	4	12,719	10	2
Total Local	43,420	15	6	35,440	4	11
Grand Total	4,46,839	3	4	4,38,202	5	0
Surplus ..	...			2,11,450	2	2

3. *Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
Cash Balance of last year	5,38,160	5	4				
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1 deducting Rs. 1,987—15—11 being sale proceeds of waste lands separately shown.	6,47,664	7	3	Expenditure as per Statements Nos. 1 and 2 ...	6,12,950	13	8
Receipts on account of Loans and Advances				Loans, Railways and Interests	2,149	0	10
Do Service Funds				Advances ...	2,130	14	2
Repayment of Advances	2,195	0	0				
Deposit	47,134	10	7	Repayments of Deposits ..	48,866	8	0
Prize Money							
Sale of waste land	1,987	15	11	Bills of other Treasuries paid ..	37,345	5	3
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	1,77,017	14	11				
Family Remittances ..	48,000	....		Remittance to State Treasuries	6,13,520	0	0
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 1	1,74,748	8	8				
Total	16,36,911	14	8				
Disbursements	13,16,962	7	11	Total.....	13,16,962	7	11
Cash Balance at the end of the year...	3,19,949	6	9				

Statement showing Particulars of the Public Works Expenditure shown in Finance Statement No. 2 for the year 1882—83

Month.		Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
April	1882	By Cheques ...	11,757	5	9			
May	do	Do	8,036	5	8			
June	do	Do ...	8,424	12	9			
July	do	Do	7,157	1	1			
August	do	Do	7,691	5	6			
September	do	Do	11,515	10	7			
October	do	Do	11,807	1	8			
November	do	Do ...	16,195	9	10			
December	do	Do ...	15,809	4	4			
January	1883	Do	16,732	1	2			
February	do	Do	19,403	4	0			
March	do	Do	31,312	5	11			
		Total.....				1,65,882	4	3
Deduct Cost of District Fund works carried out by D. P. W. but shown under Local Funds ...		... ...				14,651	12	10
Shown in Finance Statement No. 2 as Public Works Expenditure ...		... ...				1,51,230	7	5

III. A. FINANCE.

4. *Statement showing the Gross and Net Revenue of General and Court Fee Stamps for the year* 1882—83.

Description.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.						Net Revenue.		
		Charges for stamping, &c., at Madras.	Establishment and Contingencies of Superintendent of Stamps.	Salaried Court Fee Vendors at Headquarters.	Discount to Vendors.	Total.				
Other General Stamps.										
General Stamps	18,820 8 0	...	..	...	335 11 7	335 11 7		18,484	12	5
One Anna Stamps for receipts and cheques	1,446 5 0	..	..	..	83 9 9	83 9 9		1,262	11	3
Bill for exchange	7 9 1 0	...	.	..	...	...		759	1	0
Hundis	588 6 0	..	.	..	..	...		588	6	0
Court Fee Stamps	69,357 10 0	.	...	.	1,348 6 11	1,348 6 11		68,009	3	1
Total	90,871 14 0	..	..	...	1,767 12 3	1,767 12 3		89,104	1	9

III. B. PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Province of Coorg in the year* 1882—83.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Cost of Establishment.	Tools and Plant.
	Capital spent on works yielding Income	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income	Maintenance of works not yielding Income	Total.		
CIVIL.							
1. Roads	..	..	33,687	43,797			
2. Bridges	..	.	27,524	1,178			
3. Canals and Tanks	..	.		...			
4. Public Buildings	...	..	— 631	2,113			
5. Sanitaria	...	..	...	.			
6. Inspection Lodges	..	..	...	341			
7. Travellers' Bungalows	..	.		3,198			
8. Minor Civil Works	...	.	353	..			
9. Minor Civil Communications	...	.	..	...			
Total.....	.	..	60,933	50,627	1,11,560	28,938	1,465
MILITARY.							
1. Barrack Buildings	...	.	.	260			
2. Fortifications	...	..	..	...			
3. Other Works and Buildings	..		16	464			
4. Other Military purposes	.	.	.	.			
5. Ordnance	..	...	..	...			
Total.....		...	16	724	740	220	...
DISTRICT FUNDS.							
1. Buildings	..	...	13	36			
2. Roads, Bridges, &c.	..	..	1,207	11,305			
Total	..	...	1,219	11,341	12,560	3,143	199
CIVIL BUDGET.							
1. Buildings, Petty Constructions and Repairs	...	..	...	3,188	3,188	796	...
Grand Total	..		62,168	65,880	1,28,048	33,097	1,66

III. C. RAILWAYS, 1882—83.

Name of Work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Approximate Receipts from Passengers	Approximate Receipts from Merchandise	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Approximate Receipts.	Working Expenses, approximate.	Net Profits, approximate.	No. of European Staff.	No. of Native Staff.	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Coolie Class	Total.									
						Nil.										

III D. MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the Government S[illegible]ps and Vessels employed during the year* 1882—83.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each Vessel and Horse power of each Engine, if a Steamer	Number of Officers	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earning of the Vessel.	Remarks (showing the nature of the duties in which each Vessel was employed).
Nil.						

2. *Statement showing the Number of O[illegible]ers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessel*, 1882—83.

Description of Establishment	Number of Officers.	Number of Men.	Total Annual Cost.	Total Annual Earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil					

III L. AGRICULTURAL.

1 *Crop[illegible] [illegible] in acres, actual or approximate*, 1882—83.

Name of District.	[illegible]	Wheat.	Other [illegible] grains.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cot[illegible]	[illegible]	In[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetable	Cardamom.	Garden.
Coorg	[illegible]		1,4[illegible]	A small quantity [illegible]	Flax, [illegible] fields. [illegible]	Occasionally [illegible] fields [illegible] grown.	Nil	Nil.	Occasionally sown in [illegible]	[illegible]	...	48,150	Grown in fields and backya[illegible]	290	79

2 *Stock for the year* 1882—83.

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	[illegible]	Donkeys	Sheep and goats	[illegible]	Carts.	Ploughs.	Goats	Remarks.
Coorg	101,515	189	385	366	5,757	11,054	486	35,833	26	

III. E. AGRICULTURE.

3. *Rates of Rent and Produce for the year* 1882—83.

District.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for—										Average Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.									
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium	Oil seed.	Fibres.	Sugar Tobacco	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seed.	Fibres.	Sugar	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
Coorg.																						
Maximum ..	3-5-4	...	1-14-0	...	2-0-0	}	...	.....	...		820	820	820	...	.....			...	...	...		224
Minimum ...	1-10-8	...	0-9-6	...	1-0-0	}																

III. F PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

1. *Produce for the year* 1882—83.

	Prices of Produce per Maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullock, each	Sheep, each.	Fish, per lb.	Iron, per cwt.
	Rice	Wheat	Linseed	Cotton	Sugar.	Salt.	Coffee	Cardamom.	Ragi.				
	Rs A	Rs. As.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			R. As.	Rs.
Coorg ...	2 8 0	4 5 2	...	30 0 0	16 0 0	3 10 2	21 0 0	160 0 0	1 7 2	From Rs. 1 to Rs. 40.	Re 2 8 0 to Rs. 9 0 0	0 2 0	12 0 0

2. *Labor for the year* 1882—83.

District	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day	Donkey per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
Coorg	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	...	...	...

III. G MINES AND QUARRIES, 1882—83.

District.	Mineral Produce.	Number of mines and quarries.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Coorg	Granite slabs and stones ...	7 Quarries ...	Estimated after being quarried to be Rs. 3,000 in value.	17,597 size stones, 1,576 arch do, 984 slab do } were quarried from Chennikote for the Siddapur Bridge.
	Gold ...			The presence of gold has been discovered on analysis of specimens sent from three coffee estates near the Periyambadi and Sampaji Ghats, but further prospecting operations are suspended consequent on the small amount of success which has as yet attended the Gold Mining Companies in Mysore and the Wynad.

III. H. MANUFACTURES, 1882—83.

	Class of Manufactures.												
	Silk	Cotton	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Pot and Tile makers	Wool.	Iron.	Brass & Copper.	Building.	Tailors.	Goldsmiths.	Cheklers.	Soda water.
Number of mills and large manufactories	..	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Private looms and small works	.	124	1	83	62	90	10	105	110	90	55	1
Number of workmen on large works { Males	..	..	...	60	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Number of workmen on large works { Females	..	.	.	..	40	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent Artizans	.	124	1	223	124	181	19	211	169	185	96	3
Number of European Superintendents in Large works.		...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in do Rs	..	..	.	.	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works Rs. ..	.	1,000	...	90	21,460	22,320	32,580	5,980	28,490	30,4 .0	33,300	12,960	1,000

III. I. TRADE.

1. *Imports*, 1882—83.

Major Head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place from which imported.
Agricultural Implement	...	20,000 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living ... . No ..	12,724	57,7 0 0 0	Mysore
Apparel including Haberdashery and Millinery ...	...	4,000 0 0	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and Ammunition excluding Military Accoutrements ...	...	2,900 0 0	Do do
Books and printed matter including maps and charts ...	...	4,000 0 0	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and Engineering materials	..	20,980 0 0	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Candles ... ... Cwts ..	40	2,0 0 0 0	Madras
Coir manufactured and unmanufactured ... Cwts	...	15,0 0 0	Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Cotton ... ... Cwts	110	2,000 0 0	Mysore and Madras
Manufactures, piece goods .. ... Bales	.	2,00,000 0 0	Bombay, Madras, Madura, Salem and Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines ... ... Cwts ..	621	14,550 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Dying and coloring materials ...	...	2,700 0 0	Madras.
Earthenware	...	600 0 0	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes	...	16,500 0 0	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables	...	16,7 0 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry
Glass and Glassware	...	7,000 0 0	Mysore and Bombay.
Grain . .. . Cwts...	51,487	1 84, 70 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Gums and resins	...	1,000 0 0	Mysore
Hardware and Cutlery	...	13,000 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures	..	3,500 0 0	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore and Trichinopoly.
Liquors . ... Gallons ..	...	95,000 0 0	Madras and Mysore.
Machines and mill works	...	5,000 0 0	Madras
Metals ... ... Cwts ..	.	80,000 0 0	Madras, Mysore and Mangalore.
Oils ... . Cwts ..	2,590	50,0 0 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Paper and paste boards	..	10,0 0 0 0	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Provisions ... ... Bundles .	28,101	1,51 050 0 0	Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Salt ... . Cwts ..	18, 00	1,29,5 0 0 0	Bombay and Madras.
Spices ... . Cwts .	4,005	51,700 0 0	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and saccharine produce ... ... Cwts ..	6,262	41,700 0 0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Silk	..	4,000 0 0	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco ... ... Cwts ..	1,141	31,000 0 0	Bombay, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Umbrellas	..	5,0 0 0 0	Madras and Mangalore.
Wood and Timber manufactures, &c ...	...	18,000 0 0	Mysore, Madras and Mangalore.
Wool and Woollen manufactures including Cumblies ...	...	16,0 0 0 0	Tellicherry, Mysore.
Sundries	..	1,0 ,000 0 0	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure	...	5,24, 0 0 0	Madras and Bangalore.
Government Stores	...	6,000 0 0	Madras.
Total... ..	...	19,06,500 0 0	

2. *Exports*, 1882—83.

Major Head.	Quantity.	Value.	To which exported.
Coffee ... ... Cwts ..	62,750	18,82,500 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry, Bangalore and Madras.
Drugs	...	1,7 0 0 0 0	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits	...	19,500 0 0	Mangalore and Mysore.
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwts ..	44,868	8 ,73 0 0	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar, Mysore.
Hides and horns	...	7,000 0 0	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Ganja ... . Maunds ..	...	2,000 0 0	Mysore.
Spices ... ... Cwts ..	430	96,320 0 0	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Tobacco	...	.. ... .	
Wax	...	500 0 0	Mysore.
Wood	...	1,06,900 0 0	Mysore and Mangalore.
Treasure		3,13,520 0 0	Madras.
Government stores	...	... ...	
Total.....	...	25,19,670 0 0	

III. K. COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1. *Coinage*, 1882—83.

Bullion and silver coins imported during the year in lbs.						Coined during the year.							Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coins in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.										Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	¼ Rupees.	Double pies.	Single pies	Small Coins	Total Value			Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
...	...	30,000	10,00,000	15,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	20,000	5,000	30,00,000	...	15,000	...

2. *Paper Currency.*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.							Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year.						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.		Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Coin.			Bullion.		
														Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.						
1,951	18,345	1,920	1,87,850	126	96,500	3,09,575	2,65,765	156	2,685	210	20,300	16	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

III. L. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions of the Province of Coorg for the year 1882—83.

Class and Order of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.			Subscription.	In what shape Relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment.			
					In Land.	In Money.		
				Rs.		Rs.		
1. Civil Dispensary, Mercara ..	1	104	6,156	1,050 0 0	...	120	1,308 2 11	In-door.
2. Do Virajpet ..	1	60	3,402	552 0 0	...	73	139 0 0	Out-door.
Inams to Cattrams.								General. Medicine and food
								Do
Government Institutions—								
Poor houses								
General	4	148	54,114	6,736 10 7	...	...	...	4 Food.
For blind								
„ deaf								
„ Lepers, &c.								
Supported by general public to relieve paupers—								
For blind								
„ deaf, &c.								
Hindus								
Brahmans	2	56	20,370	..	...	...	...	Lodging.
Muhammadans								
All Classes	1	...	...	..	48 9 1	...	...	Do

IV. STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Coorg for the year 1882—83.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of Persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings, dedicated or used for worship.	Total Annual Income from Government.	Remarks
	Natives.	Others				
Church of England ...	25	200	1	1	7,253 0 0	According to the returns furnished by the Chaplain.
Church of Scotland ...	...	...		...	...	
Protestant Dissenters						
Roman Catholic ...	2,009	45	2	5	240 0 0	Do the priests of Mercara and Virajpet.
Greek Church ...						
Armenian ...						
Syrian						
Basel Evangelical Mission Society	251	13	2	2	...	
Jain	21					
Hindu	162,439		714	1,336	24,2 5 10 4	In cash 13,750 15 2 Endowment 990 5 0 Land 9,544 6 2
Muhammadan	12,941		15	16	54 0 0	Land 38 Cash 16 54 — 24,285 10 4
Jain	99		3	3	41 10 8	
Total.	177,465	258	737	1,363	31,874 5 0	

B. EDUCATION.

1. *Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Area and Population of the Province.					Special or Technical Education.									Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total area in square miles	Cultivated area in square miles.	Total Population.	Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Art	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools	Middle Schools	Primary Schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	11	12	13	14	15
					Institutions... For Males ...	...	1	1	61	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	·03	
					Institutions... For Females ...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6	1,572	189	178000	Total.....	...	1	1	62	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·03	
					Scholars ... Males ...	...	40	124	2,823	...	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·59	
					Scholars ... Females ...	..	..	1	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	
					Total... ..	..	40	125	3,212	..	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·81	

2. *Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						Aided Institutions.						Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning—		Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular language.			English.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Muhammadans.	Others (Coorgs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18*a*	18*b*	18*c*	18*d*	18*e*	
High and Middle Schools.																						
Secondary Education. — For Boys. — High Schools — English	1	40	38	29	40	40	..	.	.	.	...	...	..	1	40	40	40	.	..	12	...	28
Secondary Education. — For Boys. — High Schools — Vernacular	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	...	.	...	.
Secondary Education. — For Boys. — Middle do — English	1	125	110	91	125	125	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	125	125	125	..	.	17	.	108	
Secondary Education. — For Boys. — Middle do — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	
Secondary Education. — For Girls. — High Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...		...	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	
Secondary Education. — For Girls. — High Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.		...	...	...			...	.	.	.	
Secondary Education. — For Girls. — Middle do — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	.		..	...	.			...	...	...	...	
Secondary Education. — For Girls. — Middle do — Vernacular	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...			.		..	.	.			...		.	...	
Primary Education. — For Boys — English	7	312	346	278	312	312	...	...	...	.	.	...	7	312	312	312	...	3	59	3	247	
Primary Education. — For Boys — Vernacular	52	2,800	2,675	1,935	..	2,800	2	81	66	59	...	81	54	2,881		2,881	1	84	724	77	1,995	
Primary Education. — For Girls — English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	
Primary Education. — For Girls — Vernacular	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	19	25	19	.	19	1	19	...	19	...	19	...	.	...	
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																						
Normal School for Masters ...	1	8	9	5	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	8	..	8	...	...	3	...	5	
Total.....	62	3,285	3,178	2,338	477	3,285	3	100	91	78	.	100	65	3,385	477	3,385	1	106	815	80	2,383	

3. *Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Province of Coorg for the official year* 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure.												Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.				Remarks.
	Government Institutions.				Aided Institutions.								Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Government Expenditure (Total of Cols. 2a, 2b and 3c)	Total Expenditure from other Sources (Total of 2c, 3b and 3c).	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Per cent. of Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High and Middle Schools.																	
Secondary Education. — For Boys — English	7,688	.	1,725	9,413					7,688	1,725	9,413	28	78 7 1	64 1 1			The average cost in column 8 is obtained by dividing the total expenditure in column 6 by the average daily attendance and the cost to Government by dividing the total Government expenditure in column 4 by the average daily attendance.
For Boys — Vernacular	..	..	..														
For Girls — English	.	.	.										.	.			
For Girls — Vernacular																	
Primary Schools.																	
Primary Education. — For Boys — English	1,729		1,351	3,080					1,729	1,351	3,080	13·2	11 1 3	6 3 6			
For Boys — Vernacular		6,708	54	6,762	192	18	240	450	6,900	282	7,182	3·4	3 7 11	3 7 6	7 4 7	3 4 1	
For Girls — English	..			..										..			
For Girls — Vernacular	.	.	.		120		150	270	270	150	420	1·8	.	...	13 2 6	6 5 1	This is the practice in the Mysore Educational Reports. It cannot represent the average cost of educating each pupil which is obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the average *monthly* roll. There is therefore an *apparent* increase in the average cost to Government of educating each pupil though it is *actually* less this year than last year.
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																	
Normal School for Masters	683	..		683					683		683	2·9	113 9 7	126 9 7	.		
Boarding House	1,200		.	1,200	.	.			1,200		1,200	5·07	.	...		..	
Inspection	561	556	.	1,117	..	.			1,117		1,117	4·72	.	.	..	.	
Scholarships — Colleges	...	.				...		.			..						
Scholarships — Schools					.	.			.	...	.	.	.			..	
Buildings	493	221		714	.		.		714	...	714	3·02	.	...	.	.	
Total.....	12,354	7,485	3,130	23,569	312	18	390	720	23,737	3,488	23,849	100·00	..	...	.	...	

IV. B. EDUCATION.

4. *Return showing the Result of Prescribed Examinations in the Province of Coorg during the official year* 1882—83.

Nature of Examinations.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.		Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		Percentage of Passed Scholars on the Total Number on Rolls at the beginning of the year.
		Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Matriculation		1	1	8	..	8	2	2	
Middle School Examination	Boys	1	1	25	...	25	14	14	
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Primary School Examination	Boys	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower Primary School Examination	Boys	55	55	...	...	...	485	485	
	Girls	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	

IV. C. SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

1. *Annual Return in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Mercara Book Club ...	Circulating Library ..	Nil	Nil	675	675	26	..		26	No	1873.
Mercara Literary Union	Holds periodical discussion meetings and circulates periodicals .	Nil	Nil	480	480	34	.	.	34	No	2nd June 1882.

THE PRESS.

2. *Annual Return in the Province of Coorg for the year* 1882—83.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News papers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ..	Mercara Jail Press	Government	Nil.	Nil

V. STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

1. *Return showing Births, Deaths and Marriages among the Population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Death occurred.*

Races or Class.	Population of place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.
Mahadeopet	8,383	41	77	120	33
Virarajendrapet	4,576	27	47	117	32
Kodlipet	856	13	10	11	30
Sanivarasante	733	10	13	22	32
Somavarpet...	1,528	36	19	14	37
Fraserpet ... ... —	1,310	69	17	26	34
Total.....	17,386	196	183	310	...

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

1. *Statement showing the Number of Dispensaries in the Province of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December 1881.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
178,302	1st Class	...	...	...	...	
	2nd do	2	.	.	2	
	3rd do	...	...	..	..	
	Total	2	...	.	2	

2. *Statement showing the Number of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4													5				6
			In-door Patients.													Out-door Patients.				
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*		*h.*					*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what Class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.					Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total Number of Patients treated both In-door and Out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Coorg	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	2nd Class	278	195	17	3	46	15·54	24	8	12·20	4·38	1·19	17·77		4,278	1,222	5,500	80·39	5,778
	Do Virarajendrapet...	2nd Class	180	131	8	11	30	16·66	8	8	4·34	1·04	0·05	5·43		3,506	910	4,416	56·60	4,596
	Total... ..		458	326	25	14	76	16·59	32	16	16·54	5·42	1·24	23·20		7,784	2,132	9,916	136·99	10,374

3. *Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3																														4	5	
		Diseases.																														Total Number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in each Dispensary.	Operations.	
		General Diseases.												Local Diseases.																			
		Order A, Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B, Constitutional Diseases.																													
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Malignous fever, ague, and remittent.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Wounds.	Liver disease.	Spleen disease.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labor premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.		Major.	Minor.
1	Mercara ...	5	1	1,361	34	116	105	3	33	1	...	34	6	35	43	..	274		163	196	938	16	62	55	75	484	216	5	1,212	20	30	275	5,778	12	141
2	Verajendrapet ..	3	...	1,111	36	167	63	4	75	1	16	48	25	39	52	4	269	11	140	119	473	17	73	46	56	301	266	1	1,021	21	7	131	4,596	5	80
	Total	8	1	2,472	70	283	168	7	108	2	16	82	31	74	95	4	543	11	303	315	1,411	33	135	81	131	785	482	6	2,233	41	37	406	10,374	17	221

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

3a *Statement showing the Results of the Major Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Coorg for the year* 1882.

Nature of Operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Civil Dispensary, Mercara.									
Amputation of left thigh	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	By Surgeon J. S. Dill, M. D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M D.
Dislocation of left shoulder joint into axilla	..	1	1	1	...	..	.	...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of right great toe ..	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M D.
Harelip	...	1	1	1	.	..	.	..	Do
Amputation of left elbow joint .	...	1	1	1	..	...	..	..	Do
Inaction of the uterus delivered by forceps.	..	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Do do	...	1	1	1	. .	.	..	...	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M D.
Harelip (double)	.	1	1	1	..			..	Do
Tumor on back of head about the size of a cocoanut	...	1	1	1	.	...	..	...	Do
Dislocation of the lower jaw	...	1	1	1	...	...		...	By 1st Class Hospital Asstt. Jaya Singh.
Amputation of left leg below the knee joint.	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	By Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M. D
Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet.									
Delivered by forceps mechanical obstacle to the action of uterus	...	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	By Mr. K. Appaiya, L. M. S.
Reduced dislocation of the elbow joint ..	..	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the lower jaw ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Do
Reduced dislocation of the hip joint ...	...	1	1	1	.	...	. .	...	Do
Ascites tapped	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	Do
Total	...	17	17	14	1	...	1	1	

V. B. DISPENSARIES.

4. *Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3				4							5								6
		Total treated during the year.				Classes							Daily Attendance.								
						a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Average Number.				Ratio per cent of—				
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Coorgs.		Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Mercara	3,843	1,041	894	5,778	7	215	4,032	683	836		5	66·25	18·64	13·27	98·16	67·49	18·99	13·52	100·00	
2	Virarajendrapet ...	3,236	710	650	4,596	17	77	3,200	1,083	...		219	45·47	10·54	6·02	62·03	73·30	16·99	9·71	100·00	
	Total .	7,079	1,751	1,544	10,374	24	292	7,232	1,766	836		224	111·72	29·18	19·29	160·19	69·74	18·22	12·04	100·00	

PART I.

5. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure in the Dispensaries of Coorg during the year* 1882.

1	2	3													4								5	6	7	8
		Income.													Expenditure.											
		a	b							c	d	e		f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
			From Government.									Subscriptions.														
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on investments.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total Income.	On Establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines whether from Government Stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash Balance on 31st December.	Average Cost of each diet.	Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.	Remarks.
1	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	2,287 1 9	1,050 0 0			473 8 8	739 4 3		2,262 12 11	1,207 0 5	180 0 0	1,543 8 7	588 2 11	8,068 10 7	1,422 0 0	3 4 0		1,515 5 9	349 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	3,349 8 0	4,719 2 7	0 8 9	28·03	
2	Civil Dispensary, Virarajendrapet ...	392 14 11	1,263 11 10			.	19 15 6		1,283 11 4	240 0 0	...	82 0 0	9 0 0	2,007 10 3	1,263 11 10	128 6 0		244 1 2	9 0 0	...	...	1,645 3 0	362 7 3	0 2 0	63·94	
	Total	2,680 0 8	2,313 11 10			473 8 8	759 3 9		3,546 8 3	1,447 0 5	180 0 0	1,625 8 7	597 2 11	10,076 4 10	2,685 11 10	131 10 0		1,759 6 11	358 13 0	46 10 0	12 7 3	4,994 11 0	5,081 9 10	0 3 4	35·19	

PART II.

Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Coorg for the year 1882.

No.	Names of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December.
1	Civil Dispensary, Mercara	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	..	3,000 0 0
2	Do Virarajendrapet	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0	...	...	1,900 0 0
	Total	4,900 0 0	...	4,900 0 0	...	...	4,900 0 0

V. C. VACCINATION.

1. *Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per square mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total Number of persons vaccinated. M.	F.	Total.	Average Number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Total.	Successful. Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Percentage of successful cases. Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years. Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years. Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Mercara ..	34,088	157 59	1	948	191	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]9	1,039	5	[illegible]	979			91 30		15 40				
2	Padinalknad	28,2[illegible]	7[illegible]																		
3	Yelenal-nad .	41,[illegible]70	205 [illegible]	1	613	351	994	994	9[illegible]4	63	[illegible]87	888	31	22	91 21	70 96	21 44				
4	Kiggatnad	31,230	76 [illegible]	1	749	152	941	941	471	1	[illegible]56	75[illegible]	66	45	86 05	68 18	24 11	3,205 40	17 97	193 20	1 08
5	Nanjarajpatna .. .	2[illegible],9[illegible]4	1[illegible]	1	738	357	1,095	1,095	1,[illegible]85	14	27[illegible]	849	99	76	84 2[illegible]	70 73	19·56				
6	Yelsavirshime ...	16,411	180 70																		
7	In all the above six Talukas by the Inspector	..	.	1	278	140	418	418	418	22	160	275	51	30	74 [illegible]	58 82	1 54				
	Total	178,302	112 64	5	3 296	1,191	4,487	4,487	4,487	116	621	3,724	247	178	87 [illegible]	70 04	23 7	3,205 40	17 97	193 20	

2. *Statement showing the Cost of the Department in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Establishment. Superintendent-General.	Superintendents of Circles.	Deputy Superintendents.	Native Superintendents.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Chaprasis and other Servants.	Expenditure. Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Paid from— Imperial Funds.	Provincial Fund.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Coorg District	...	..	...	1	.	4		1,020	176	..	1,196	...	1,196	...		...	1,196	3,897	0 4 10

3. *Statement showing Dispensary Vaccination in the District of Coorg during the year* 1882—83.

Districts.	Number of Dispensaries in each District to which a Vaccinator is attached.	Average Number of Vaccinators attached to Dispensaries during the season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.	Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Remarks.
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
						Under one year.	One and under 6.	Total of all ages.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mercara Civil Dispensary	None.	None.	164	164	164	10	112	112	...	...	100·0	...	These cases were vaccinated at the Dispensary by 1st Class Hospital Assistant Java Singh.
Virarajendrapet Civil Dispensary	None.	None.	50	50	50	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	These cases were vaccinated at the Dispensary by Medical Officer.
Total	None.	None.	214	214	214	10	132	147	...	...	100·0	...	

4. *Comparative statement showing the Number of Persons primarily vaccinated and the Number of those Persons who were successfully vaccinated in the District of Coorg in each of the undermentioned official years.*

Establishments.	Persons primarily vaccinated.																			
	Years ended 31st March 1883.																			
	1873—74.		1874—75.		1875—76.		1876—77.		1877—78.		1878—79.		1879—80.		1880—81.		1881—82.		1882—83.	
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
Government Vaccinators & Inspector ...	1,086	848	1,114	916	1,104	940	1,222	964	1,132	846	2,509	1,880	3,075	2,609	3,717	3,362	4,693	4,279	4,487	3,897
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	275	151	144	79	212	146	132	100	164	129	190	146	241	145	77	52	498	392	214	147
Army—																				
European	10	9	4	4	8	6	16	14	37	34	17	16	29	24	26	22	30	26	23	21
Native	1,351	990	1,254	991	1,308	1,080	1,338	1,050	1,259	941	2,682	2,010	3,087	2,730	3,768	3,392	5,161	4,645	4,678	4,093
Total.....	1,361	999	1,258	995	1,316	1,086	1,354	1,064	1,295	975	2,699	2,026	3,316	2,754	3,794	3,414	5,191	4,671	4,701	4,044

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